

B U N G T O W N S

by

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Foreword.

Much of the history of ~~the~~ early copper currencies of ~~XXXXXX~~ this country is still to be gleaned from the uncollected mention of them preserved in the collections of ~~our~~ libraries, universities and historical societies of the United States. To their custodians, for their unfailing and painstaking assistance, I am deeply ~~XXXXXX~~ thankful.

Grateful acknowledgement is made to all who have generously assisted by making their collections available for study and who have supplied valuable information. Particular thanks are extended to Messrs. F.C.C. Boyd, Earle D. Sherwood, Charles N. Schmall, Howard H. Kurth, C.H. Martin, John M. Richardson, Col. Phares O. Sigler and, for their encouragement and patient assistance, to Messrs. Sydney P. Noe, Sawyer Mosser and William Clark of the American Numismatic Society.

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ILLUSTRATIONS

Map of Bungtown (North Swansea, Mass.)
TOWER MINT BRITISH HALFPENCE William III, George I, II & III
Counterfeit British Halfpence. (Bungtowns, North Swansea-circa-1784,
Facsimile legend. may have been similar.)

Some Bungtowns (New York, 1787). (Nova Constellatio & Irish Halfpence
before and after overstriking.)

Bungtowns (Canada, 1835-50)

Bungtowns (Hard Times, 1837-43)

Bungtowns (Commercial, 20th century) arranged to show illustrative
cross matings of dies.

Weight Distribution Charts of Imitation Halfpence.

Introduction.

The time has come when all interested in the numismatics of early American copper currency are feeling the need of a clarification of the confusion that pervades the whole subject of Bungtowns. In the absence of facts, surmise and opinion have been advanced as facts. Even Sylvester S. Crosby, who supplied a skeleton of factual documentation for many other groups of coppers, left the placing of these to opinion. This essay attempts to bring together sufficient facts to warrant definite conclusions. It will be devoted principally to the group of coppers that are currently bought and sold as Bungtowns by American coin dealers and collectors. ~~But to prepare the way, it will be well first to trace the history of the word Bungtown.~~

~~There is evidence that the term originated as a place name; that coppers were counterfeited at such a place and were given the name of the place of their origin.~~

However, before proceeding to the consideration of these, we should carefully trace the history of the word Bungtown.

I. Bungtown, a place name.

There is evidence that the term "Bungtown" originated as a place name. ^{The following} At least six instances have been traced of such usage. The first two of these, at least, ^{were being used} apparently in the 18th century.

I Bungtowns, A Place Name

~~The word "Bungtown," like many others in our language, has been used at various times to label a number of quite different things. Analysis of some of these usages will give perspective for the consideration of the group of coppers that are its present day numismatic referents. In at least ^{six} instances it has been noticed as a place name.~~

~~¶ The Palmer's River section of the township of Swansea, Bristol County, Massachusetts, was ^{long} called Bungtown, ~~many years~~, ago. No contemporary documentation has been discovered to establish ~~just~~ when or why this naming came about. Persistent local tradition places it as ^{early} mid 18th century and attributes it, according to one version, to the operation there of a cooperage shop, turning out staves and bungs.¹ Chastellux, in 1780, mentioned the exporting of such staves as a part of the commerce of ~~the~~ the nearby port of Providence, six miles to the westward in Rhode Island.² Jonathan Barney (born 24 April 1758) operated a shipyard~~

1. This version is supplied by Miss Ruth B. Eddy, Librarian of the Swansea Free Public Library, who heard it from her grandfather, Seth W. Eddy, born 22 Jan. 1836, died 1 Dec. 1916. Another comes from Miss Abbie C. Watson, Secretary of the Swansea Historical Society, through the recollections of an elderly neighbor who heard a John "erry talk before a church gathering. In this talk he attributed the name to the fact that there was a bunghole built into each ship at the Palmer's River shipyard. Miss Watson ~~XXXXXX~~, herself, prefers the reason that she always heard, that every Saturday the shipyard workers tapped a keg of rum, and some of them were so husky that they would hoist it to their shoulders and drink from the bunghole. Mrs. Marian Davis Reilly, President of the Society, doubts the correctness of all three versions.

2. ~~XXXXXX~~ Marquis De Chastellux, Travels in North American in the Years 1780, 1781, ~~XXXX~~ Newport, De L'Imprimierie Royale De L'Escrade, 1781, p.4.

Miles or in this Bungtown near the ^AMyles bridge in the late 18th century.³ His son, Mason, was born there in 1782.⁴ In 1830, when the first post office was established in the community, with Mason Barney as first Post-master, its name had already been changed from Bungtown to Barneyville.⁵ Subsequently the name was again changed, becoming North Swansea, which it remains today.⁶

- 3. James N. Arnold, "Vital Records of Rehoboth", Prov., 1897, 3-78. John Summerfield Brayton, Address at the Dedication of the Town Hall in Swansea Mass., Sept. 9, 1891, Fall River, 1892, p.41. Orrin A. Gardiner, ~~XXXXXX~~ Address before Fall River Historical Society, March 31, 1930, MSS in Swansea Pub. Libr., "Probably the first large bridge w . . was the ~~Myles~~ Bridge at Bungtown as it was then known and as Barneyville more lately." Record of Bristol County, Mass., 1899, p.123, "In 1749, an act was passed permitting the town to raise funds by lottery for rebuilding this [the ~~Myles~~] bridge." John Warner Barber, "Historical Collections of Massachusetts, ~~XX~~ Worcester, 1840, In King Philip's war about 1675 "the house of Rev. John Miles was garrisoned. It stood a short distance west of Miles' Bridge, probably near the site of the tavern of Mason Barney, Esq.
- 4. William Frederick Adams, "Barney", Springfield, 1912.
- 5. Rev. Otis Olney Wright, "History of Swansea", 1917, p.89
- 6. Mr. Richard LeBaron Bowen of Rehoboth writes that the old name, Bungtown, is still used by some of the older residents.

This entire region was originally included in the Plymouth Colony town of Rehoboth.⁷ In 1668 the southern part of Rehoboth was set off as the new town of Swansea. In 1747 the town of Barrington, adjoining Swansea to the westward, with small parts of Rehoboth and Swansea, were given by Massachusetts to Rhode Island and became the town of Warren, R.I.⁸ The tract now occupied by North Swansea and Barrington was called by the Indians "Wannamoiset." The name "Mollywasset," possibly a corruption of "Wannamoiset," in 1836 was being used for that part of Barrington then called the "Viall Neighbourhood."⁹

- 7. Charles A. Flagg, Guide to Massachusetts Local History, Salem, 1907, p.36.
- 8. *ibid*, p.31.
- 9. Leonard Bliss, History of Rehoboth, Boston, 1836, p.1.

Another Bungtown appears in the American Thesaurus of
~~XXAMX~~ Slang¹⁰ which gives it as a nick name of Cold Spring Harbor, New York.¹¹ In Jacqueline Overton's "Long Island's Story" this naming is attributed to the location there of a large cooperage, turning out casks. Neither work^A assigns any date for ~~XXAMX~~ dubbing.

10. Lester V. Berry and Melvin Van Dén Bark, 1942.

11. Hagstrom Co.'s 1916 map of Suffolk County, Long Island, N.Y. shows the town of Cold Spring Harbor on the east shore of Cold Spring Harbor and adjoining Huntington. *marked*

A section of what is now Lambertville, New Jersey, was formerly called Bungtown. The earliest recorded mention occurs in the final settlement of the estate of Emanuel Coryell in 1760 when, in the division of land among his children, George Coryell received "the Bungtown lot," located between present day Church and Delevan Streets, and extending to the middle of the Delaware River. A local paper, the Lambertville Record, carried a sub-masthead "Otherwise Known as the Bungtown Bugle" but has discontinued it with the December 27, 1945 issue. Mr. Hiram E. Deats, pioneer numismatist and historian of Hunterdon County, New Jersey, who supplied the information about this Bungtown, says that the name is supposed "to have come from someone leaving a barrel of whiskey on the wharf which was empty the next morning." There is a complete absence of any local tradition regarding any coining or any connection with "Bungtown" coppers of any sort.

12

A typed manuscript "Gazeteer of Rhode Island" prepared in 1931 by Howard M. Chapin for the Rhode Island Geographic Board gives Bungtown as the name of "a section of Westerly, R.I. or Pawcatuck, Conn. in 1825." No reason nor other information is given.

A former resident of Providence, R.I., states that the brothel district of that city was commonly referred to as ~~X~~Bungtown. This usage was current in the early part of the twentieth century~~X~~ but nothing has been ascertainable to indicate when it commenced.

The last sentence has noticed offhand
In 1872 a glossary of Americanisms^{13th} defined "Bung-Town" as "an imaginary town in New England, so called from the slang term to bung, meaning to lie." *This seems to have clearly must have informed the notion of the earlier place name as a numismatic label.*

12. In the Library of the Rhode Island Historical Society, Providence, R.I.

13. Prof. M. Schele De Vere, Americanisms, New York, 1872.

Thus at least two actual towns, sections of two others and an imaginary one have been called Bungtown. Consequently, to be intelligible, use of the word as a place name must include a further designation to distinguish which particular one of the several places is intended. A parenthetical double naming such as Bungtown (North Swansea) or Bungtown (Cold Spring Harbor)

should serve. It will be equally apparent, as we proceed to the various different numismatic referents of the terms Bungtowns or Bungtown Coppers, that confusion can ~~exist~~ be avoided only by adopting some similar technique of double naming.

Part II. BUNGTOWN as a Numismatic term.

Some evidence points to Bungtown (North Swansea) as the ~~XXXXX~~ source of the first use of the term "Bungtowns" as a label for coins. The following items from newspapers of neighbouring towns, while printed long after the events, would seem to provide sufficient "smoke" to make the inference of some "fire" unavoidable.

"Letter from Bungtown, May 20, 1875.

Where is Bungtown?...it is three miles north of Warren, R.I., on the bank of Plmer's River...It is three miles south of... Oleans in Rehoboth, Mass., the terminus of shad and herring emigration. It is just in the border of Swansea in that part known as North Swansea...Here, too, was the mint whence the old Bungtown coppers were issued. . . Long live Barneyville... no longer Bungtown." From a clipping of a Providence, R.I., paper.

"One of the Barneys of the village [of Bungtown] devised and produced. . .the coin which was known as the 'Bungtown copper.' It was run in sand and circulated in the vicinity at its weight value. . ." Providence Evening Bulletin, 1866.

"Bungtown Copper. -Mr. Bartlett [in the first edition of his 'Dictionary of Americanisms'] gives this as the 'name of the old English halfpenny or copper.' He is mistaken. It was the name given to a spurious coin of base metal, a very clumsy counterfeit of the English half penny or copper. It derived its name from the place where it was first manufactured, then called Bungtown, now Barneysville, in the town of Rehoboth, Mass. The Bungtown never was a legal coin. The British half penny or copper was." Providence (R.I.) Journal, 24 Nov. 1848.

"...[we said] about the same thing several years ago in an article we published for the purpose of removing the ~~XXXXX~~ impression which was prevalent that Bungtown was an imaginary place...We think the writer in the Journal is wrong about the location of Bungtown. If we are not mistaken, that celebrated place is in the town of Swansey." Pawtucket (R.I.) Gazette, 2 Dec. 1848.

A humorous article on an incident in Dorr's Rebellion which had collapsed in June of 1842 concludes with a comment on the difficulty of keeping the men of Warren, R.I., "in check with Burlington Anthony in Swansey. . .and the devil in Bungtown pine woods, supplying the insurgents with the metallic currency of that country?" Pawtucket (R.I.) Gazette and Chronicle, 15 July 1842.

Thus a conclusion seems warranted that coppers

were manufactured somewhere in the vicinity of
and that they acquired the name "Bungtown Coppers" or "Bungtowns."
Bungtown (North Swansea) in about 1784 to 1786.

To avoid confusion the label Bungtowns (North Swansea, ^{circa} 1784-86)
will be used in our further references to ~~XXXXXX~~ them.

Other coppers were made at about the same time.

conviction of Isaac at Boston ~~XXX~~ 1786

Boston news Coppersmiths of neighboring towns.

Bentley Salem diary. "Those of George III being well
executed were of uncommon thinness and those stamped
from the face of other coppers in sand, commonly
called "Birmingham" were very badly executed."

The name "Bungtowns" ^{quickly} ~~had~~ came to be used as a synonym
for counterfeit or depreciated coppers.

Newport R.I. news of 1787.

In New England it seems to have replaced ~~XXX~~ in popular
usage the term "Birmingham" which continued in wide usage
for such coppers in ~~XXXXXX~~ the central states.

II. Bungtown, a Numismatic Term.

Often the earliest use and true origin of Americanisms are extremely difficult, if not impossible, to establish. The term, Bungtown, used in a numismatic sense, seems to be no exception. Some evidence points to Bungtown (North Swansea) as the locale of its first appearance and places the date close to 1784. But much of this evidence is of a circumstantial nature and the validity of the direct evidence is weakened because it has been recorded many years after actual events. Our earliest clues are two newspaper items.

II BUNGTOWN, a Numismatic Term.

Often the earliest use and true origin of Americanisms are extremely difficult to establish. In the case of Bungtown, used in a numismatic sense, this seems particularly true.

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"Considerable quantities of Counterfeit British Halfpence have lately been passed at Providence. They are of a base metal, badly executed, and of course easily detected. It is said, that they are openly manufactured in the state of Massachusetts." New York Journal & State Gazette, 29 Apr. 1784.

"Boston, May 3.

Great quantities of British halfpence, or coppers, made of base metal, are now passing in this town. It is said they are openly manufactured in a southern town¹⁴ in this State." United States Chronicle, Providence, R.I., 6 May 1784.

14. Bungtown (North Swansea) was located about ^{forty} ~~sixty~~ miles south of Boston and was one ~~XXXXXXBXXXXXX~~ "southern town in this State" of Massachusetts. Of course there were others.

In the following year Rhode Island's legislature passed a ¹⁵ law which ~~seems~~ ^{was} to have been prompted, at least in part, by this nearby counterfeiting. It recited that "of late there hath been introduced into this State large quantities of mixed metal made in imitation of the copper coin, which pass as a currency therein" and banned further importation and circulation and forbade the manufacture of such pieces inside the state.

15. Acts & Resolves of the Rhode Island General Assembly 1784-1785 Vol. 24, p. 95

In February 1786 a Boston ~~grand~~ jury convicted Benjamin Eastabrook, laborer from Rehoboth, for passing some hundred pieces of false money "counterfeited to the likeness and similitude of the good and lawful copper money of this Commonwealth called English half pence the currency of which is established and regulated by the laws of this Commonwealth." A petit jury found him guilty and a £30 fine was imposed.

That this was not an isolated case is indicated by a news article of March 4, 1786

"The Copper Smelters of the neighbouring towns have done much evil by fabricating in large quantities and throwing into circulation pieces of base metal resembling the current Copper coin of the Commonwealth. This seemingly petty business has so long been transacted with impunity that it has increased to an alarming degree...."

3. January 1787

"The Coppersmiths however continue to do much evil."

Another bit of "smoke" is contained in a letter by numismatist W.G.Stearns of Boston on the subject of American Colonial coins which was read at a meeting of the Numismatic Society of London on May 28, 1840. Stearns wrote that "It is said that in Rhode Island a half penny was coined, called vulgarly the "Bung-town", but this I have not seen."

Contemporary evidence of the "fire" is ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ meager and all circumstantial. ~~TM~~ Paragraphs in two 1784 papers would seem to be "sparks."

"Considerable quantities of Counterfeit British Halfpence have lately been passed at Providence. They are of a base metal, badly executed, and of course easily detected. It is said, that they are openly manufactured in the state of Massachusetts." New York Journal & State Gazette, 29 Apr. 1784.

"Boston, May 3.
Great quantities of British half-pence or coppers, made of base metal, are now passing in this town. It is said they are openly manufactured in a southern town in this state." United States Chronicle, Providence, R.I., 6 May 1784.

Of more questionable but possible pertinence is the preamble to an act passed by the Rhode Island General Assembly June 28, 1785 banning counterfeit coppers.

"Whereas of late there hath been introduced into this State large quantities of mixed metal made in imitation of the copper coin, which pass as a currency therein..."

A final clue ~~XXXXXX~~ provides a connection very close to Bungtown(North Swansea.) in the form of an indictment and conviction in the Supreme Judicial Court at Boston which established ~~XXX~~

"that Benjamin Eastabrook of Rehoboth in the County of Bristol, Labourer, on the 7th day of February 1786 at Boston one hundred pieces of false money made of certain mixed metal not of the value of copper counterfeited to the likeness and similitude of the good and lawful copper money of this Commonwealth and coin current therein called English half pence the Currency of which is established and regulated by the Laws of the Commonwealth unlawfully, unjustly and deceitfully did utter.."

In 1848 the first edition of John R. Bartlett's "Dictionary of Americanisms" was published. In it he listed

"Bungtown-Copper. The old English half-penny, or copper. So called in various parts of New England."

A series of corrections and comments were printed in the Providence Journal and among them the following:

"Bungtown Copper. -Mr. Bartlett gives this as the 'name of the old English halfpenny or copper.' -He is mistaken. It was the name given to a spurious coin of base metal, a very clumsy counterfeit of the English half penny or copper. It derived its name from the place where it was first manufactured, then called Bungtown, now Barneysville, in the town of Rehoboth, Mass. The Bungtown never was a legal coin. The British half-penny or copper was." 24 Nov. 1848. ¹⁶

The neighboring Pawtucket Gazette promptly took exception to the Journal article, saying

"... We came near being hauled up for burglary or something of the sort, for saying about the same thing several years ago in an article which we published for the purpose of removing the impression which was prevalent that Bungtown was an imaginary place. We however said nothing about counterfeiting. Our impression was, and still is, that the Bungtown coppers purported to be a Bungtown currency and 'nothing else' and that the foundation or capital stock of the financial enterprise was the shad, eels and herring in Bungtown river. - We think the writer in the Journal is wrong about the location of Bungtown. If we are not mistaken, that celebrated place is in the town of Swansey."

Pawtucket Gazette."

Providence (R.I.) Journal, 2 Dec. 1848.

For the and all subsequent
16. ~~XXXXX~~ second editions of his Dictionary, Mr. Bartlett copied verbatim the Providence Journal's correction, beginning with the phrase "a spurious coin," disregarding entirely the statements of the Pawtucket Gazette.¹⁶ The Gazette, as we have seen, was correct in locating Bungtown in "Swansey" (an early common spelling) rather than in Rehoboth. Thus Mr. Bartlett can hardly have made any further investigation of the matter.

Nearly forty years later, Sidney S. Ryder of Providence, co-author at about that time of a book on Rhode Island paper money, replied to an inquiry from Mr. Lyman H. Low.

"Your inquiry concerning Bungtown coppers came to me yesterday. This story first appeared so far as I now know in the Providence Journal, in November, 1848. Practically it there stated that Bungtown was Barneyville in Rehoboth (but it should be Swansea) on Palmer's River. The coin, was not a coin, but was cast in sand. It was cast from an English Half Penny. It was therefore an imitation or facsimile of that coin. It was cast by one of the Barney's ship builders at that place during the early part of this century. . . I know nothing whatever of the truth of the story. . . I have never had any belief in the story. . ."¹⁷

17. From a copy of a letter dated^X August 1, 1886, contained in Lyman H. Low's "Scrap Book of Letters Relating to Tokens," in the Library of the American Numismatic Society.

It will be noticed that Mr. Ryder has added a good bit of "embroidery" ~~XXXXXX~~ not contained in the Providence Journal story which he ^{seemed to} believed he was paraphrasing. The sources of these additions, ^{of} the Barney's ship builders and the early 19th century dating, ^{are unknown and} ~~XXXXXX~~ seem to have been hearsay ^{is} ~~XXXXXX~~ the credibility of which must be greatly lessened by the ~~XXXXXX~~ that had transpired since the contemporarily recorded counterfeiting of 1784.

Recent inquiry through the Swansea Historical Society and the Swansea Free Public Library has developed nothing regarding ~~XXX~~ Bungtown Coppers beyond the persistence of the tradition that they had been manufactured there and the impression that efforts to authenticate and document the story might not be viewed in a favorable light by some of the descendants of the early "Copper-Smiths." ~~XXXXXX~~ Also there appears to be ~~XXXXXX~~ some ^{Inclination} ~~XXXXXX~~ to avoid any revival of the Bungtown appellation, no doubt arising from the unpleasant associations with some of the cruder meanings that have been ^{connoted by} assigned to the words, "bung" and "Bungtown."

A suggestive coincidence is presented by the presence in the vicinity in 1784 of an accomplished coiner, Benjamin Dudley, hired by Robert Morris to come from Boston to Philadelphia in 1782 to assist in setting up a mint for the ^{and who} United States, had there supervised the preparation of coining apparatus and had produced the 1783 "Nova Constellatio" - "Libertas * Justitia" silver Mark, Quint and Cent and the copper Five pattern pieces.¹⁸

18. Frank H. Stewart, History of the First United States Mint, Camden, 1924, pp. 7 - 10.
Crosby, pp. 308-312.

(In 1783) When the plans for the national mint were abandoned, ^{He subsequently} he was discharged, and removed to Newport, R.I. where he opened a "Clock, Watch and Philosophical Instrument" establishment.¹⁹ In 1786 he was corresponding with Samuel Leonard of Taunton, Mass., the shire town of Bristol County, regarding taking over the management of Leonard's ironworks. He suggested to Leonard that "something Handsom" could be made by "Buying up old Stills" and working the copper into sheets.²⁰

19. Advertisement in the Newport (R.I.) Mercury, 21 Nov. 1785.

20. MSS. Letter, Benj. Dudley to Samuel Leonard, Rhode Island Historical Society, Moses Brown Collection, No. 1347, vol. 5, p. 55.

With so few facts available, we can only speculate as to the identity of what we ~~know~~ ~~XXXXXX~~ may call the Bungtowns (North Swansea, circa 1784). The early newspaper mention would indicate ~~ordinary~~ counterfeits of the British halfpence with no reason to suspect any intentional garbling ~~or variety of~~ ~~their legends.~~ Benjamin Dudley's interest introduces an even more speculative note. If he did engage in any New England coining no design for his dies would seem more likely than a repetition of the Nova Constellatio patterns which he had created in 1783 for the proposed United States coinage. It is to be hoped that future research may bring to light additional contemporary material regarding the Nova Constellatio coppers.

At present our scant knowledge of their origin rests insecurely ~~merely~~ upon several conflicting newspaper articles.

~~XXXXXX~~

"We are informed that at Greenwich in England forty tons of copper is now coining into halfpence for the use of the American States: on one side an eye of Providence, within thirteen stars; the reverse U.S. for United States."

New Haven Gazette & Connecticut Magazine, 4 May 1786.

London, March 27.

The American Congress have lately made a copper coinage, which is now in general circulation. One side of the half-penny bears the circular inscription, *Libertas et Justitia*; round a central cypher U.S. On the reverse is a sun rising amidst Thirteen Stars, circularly inscribed *Constellatio Nova*."
Massachusetts Centinel, Boston, 1786, May 17.

"The London Morning Chronicle of the 16th of March, has the following article:-'A Correspondent observes, that the paragraph which has lately appeared in several papers respecting a copper coinage in America is not true. The pieces spoken of, bearing the inscription "Libertas et Justitia, &c" was not made in America, nor by direction of Congress. It was coined at Birmingham by order of a merchant in New York. Many tons were struck from this die and many from another; they are now in circulation in America as counterfeit half pence are in England." New York Daily Advertiser, 26 May 1786.

We do not yet know enough about them to preclude the possibility that some may have been the product of Dudley's craftsmanship as early as 1783 or 1784. Such an issue would seem more congruous with the "Bungtown currency and 'nothing else'" of the Pawtucket Gazette's impression than would be imitations of the English halfpence. However, ~~XXXXXX~~ the identification of the Bungtowns (Nobthh Swansea, circa 1784) if ever accomplished will be made from evidence not ~~XX~~ yet discovered.

Within the next few years, other entrepreneurs undertook similar ~~XXXXXX~~ unauthorized activities. Of the results, the following records have been noticed:

"The Copper-Smiths of the neighbouring towns have done us much evil by fabricating in large quantities and throwing into circulation pieces of base metal resembling the Current Copper Coin of the Commonwealth. This seemingly petty business has so long been transacted with impunity that it has increased to an alarming degree . . ."
Massachusetts Centinel, 4 Mar. 1786.

successful dated October 18 1785
The petition to the Connecticut legislature for an
authorized copper coinage represented that

"... our countrymen, &c, your Memorialists are sorry to say even of their fellow Citizens have attempted the same nefarious Business [of counterfeiting] and are now Coining & stamping a Copper Coin much under standard weight and Endeavoring to Impose the same upon the inhabitants of this State . . ." Crosby, p. 207.

We have no means of knowing whether or not any of these issues were ^{readily} distinguishable from the Bungtowns (North Swansea, circa 1784.) It does seem likely that some of them may have been referred to as Bungtowns in somewhat the sense that the phrase had assumed by 1787/ when it was used in a newspaper item.

"Newport, August 13.

By a Correspondent of good Intelligence we are informed- That all Coppers by Law in New-York, except Bung-towns are fixed at 160 for a Dollar; that in the Jerseys they had depreciated to 180 for a Dollar, and that there are large Quantities imported into this State and passing at 108 for a Dollar."

Newport [R.I.] Mercury, 13 Aug. 1787.

A ~~law~~ law had been passed in April by the New York Legislature to take effect August 1, 1787.²¹ It reduced the legal rate for good coppers (those weighing at least 146 grains each) to twenty for a shilling²² and forbade the circulation of lighter ones. It is evident that it was to ^{such} these outlawed pieces that the Mercury's correspondent applied ~~XXXXXX~~ a general label as "Bung-towns."

21. Crosby, p.294.

22. At the rate of 8 New York shillings to the dollar, this reduction was to 160 coppers for a dollar.

Identification of some of the underweight pieces is supplied by a special committee's report to the legislature in March upon ^{which} an investigation of the coppers then current in New York. They mentioned only the principal varieties noticed and of these the following light weight ones were described as follows:

23. Crosby, pp.290-292. It may be of interest to note that the "Mr. Brooks" of the committee, who delivered the report to the Assembly, was the same David Brooks, of Grier, Brooks & Co., who on April 18, 1787 became one of the original partners in the Machin's Mills coinage venture and on ~~XXX~~ June 7 of the same year joined in the amalgamation with the Rupert Vermont mint proprietors. The New York City directory of 1786 gives 88 William Street as the address of the firm of Grier, Brooks & Co. which the Journal of the Assembly, New York, 1786 under date of February 28 1786 shows to have been composed of John Grier, David Brooks and James Grier. The latter Grier joined Brooks as a partner in both of the coining combinations. The original signed partnership agreements, which are printed in Crosby, pages 192 to 202, are preserved in the library of the American Numismatic Society.

Wgt. in Grains

"A number of Irish half-pence, with a bust on the one side, and a harp on the other."

[22] 24

A "catch-penny", light weight variety of the New Jersey coppers "below the proper weight."

[125] 25

"A very great number of pieces in imitation of British half-pence, but much lighter, of inferior copper, and badly executed.-These are generally called by the name of Birmingham Coppers XXXXX as it is pretty well known that they are made there . . ."

116 2/3

Other
Among the less common varieties, purposely omitted from the committee's mention, most of the following were probably present but less common were.

The early Vermont Coppers

111-123

Nova Constellatio Coppers Under they were included by the Committee S. C. Birmingham coppers

108-138

"A new and curious kind of COPPERS" . . . "on one side are thirteen stripes, and on the other U S A as was usual on the soldiers buttons." (These are mentioned as having "lately made their appearance in New York" in the Trenton New Jersey Gazette of December 19, 1785. They are, of course, the pieces we now call Bar Cents.)

85

Early *the Connecticut* Connecticut coppers of exact legal weight and under (The legal weight was 144 grains, 2 grains under the New York Standard. A large percentage of the Connecticut coppers exceeded the legal weights.)

116-144

~~A variety of European continental copper coins such as Liards of France, Spanish 4 Maravedis and Dutch Doits.~~

38 & up

24. ~~XXXXXX~~ No weight for these pieces was given by the committee. This weight is the average of 23 pieces in the collection of the American Numismatic Society. ~~GRANGER gives the weight of these pieces as 126 grains.~~

25. These likewise had no weights assigned by the committee. The figure given is the average of 20 specimens of Maris 54-k examined by the writer in a number of private and institutional collections.

This particular variety of the Jersey Coppers bears a 1787 date, is entirely different in style, die letter punches and planchets from any of the other New Jersey varieties. There are no known mulings of either die with any other. All other varieties, known to have been in existence by March 1787, average consistently closer to the New Jersey legal weight of 150 grains.

✓
and adjusted according to condition to probable ~~XX~~ weights now.

It would be presumptuous to assume that all of these coppers were intended by the Mercury's term, Bungtown. ~~XX~~ But it would be equally ~~presumptuous~~, ~~XX~~ without more evidence, to exclude any particular variety from the intended group or to single out any particular category as the only one intended. Thus, Bungtowns (New York, 1787) cannot be ~~XXXXXX~~ defined with ~~XX~~ exact numismatic detail, ^{still} ~~XX~~. It does seem probable however that ~~it~~ did symbolize a more or less heterogeneous mass of light weight, less desirable coppers, discriminated against in currency. ^{which were} ~~XX~~ ^{the term} ^{law}

Also it ~~XXXX~~ is not to be expected that the ~~XXXX~~ against circulation the ~~XXXX~~ of underweight coppers was successful in banishing all those which fell even slightly under the proscribed limit. A writer in 1789 observed, with regard to the copper coin, that

"they do not pass so much by virtue of their small intrinsic worth, as by common consent . . . This inference is countenanced by the considerable deviations in their weights, when issued even by the authority of nations tenacious of their character. . . and base copper issued by private coiners light as 116 grains, by consent, have passed currently as the best, to a vast amount . . ." ²⁵

26 Daniel Humphreys, On Monies, Weights and Measures Proposed for the United States of America, Philadelphia, 1789, pp.15-16. Apparently genuine English halfpence have been observed of weights ranging from 169 grains down to 140 grains.

However there is ~~XXXXXX~~ conclusive proof that at least some of the Bungtowns (New York, 1787) were discriminated against to such a degree as to warrant taking them out of circulation for ^{The fact} a re-working. This is supplied by their appearance as undertypes, overstruck in quantity by the dies of certain varieties of both the Vermont and ~~the~~ Connecticut impressions. ²⁷

28. The opportunities for profit in such operations whereby outcast or depreciated issues gained new currency at higher rates under new die impressions are pointed out in a 1790 report of a New Jersey legislative committee appointed to investigate the depreciation of the New Jersey Coppers which took place in that year. ^{as the result of a similar but later act of} Proc. of the 14th General Assembly of New Jersey, 7 June 1790, Trenton, 1790. ³ MSS. Minutes, N.J. Hist. Soc. Library.

on new planchets

The following tabulation, while probably ~~not~~ not a complete

one,²⁸ lists the results of an extensive search for records of

such pieces. The entire production from some of these die combinations seems to have been overstriking while part of that from others was
Undertypes Overstriking dies

Nova Constellatio Coppers

Connecticut,²⁹ Miller 1788 Nos.
32-B², 41-B¹, 41-B², 41-K,
42-R, 5-B², 10-C, 12-C.
Vermont,³⁰ Ryder No. 12. (1787)

Irish Halfpence of
George III Rex

Vermont, Ryder Nos. 18 and 25. (1788)

28. One specimen of Connecticut Miller No. 16³-N ~~XXXXXX~~ struck over a ^{cut down} Massachusetts Cent is in the collection of the American Numismatic Society. It has been omitted from this list since there could have been no profit motive in ~~its~~ its overstriking. No other specimens from these dies have been recorded as overstruck nor has any other case of a Massachusetts cent been noticed under Connecticut dies. Thus it would seem reasonable to assume it to be a coiner's whim or a piece used to try ~~out~~ the dies or the ~~XXXXXX~~ result of some equally insignificant motivation, ~~XXXXXX~~ of the same nature as the Immunis Columbia copper struck over a New Jersey copper, noticed by Mr. Phares O. Sigler in the Numismatist, 1944, August, p. 700.

29. An ~~XXXXXX~~ analysis of these Connecticut combinations shows them to be inter-related by cross matings (excepting only 42-R). ~~XXXXXX~~ the connection of the last two is supplied ~~XX~~ through 122-E, 7-E and 7-K, these last three not having been observed as overstriking. The style and workmanship of the obverses of the first six is that exhibited by the counterfeit English halfpence ~~XXXXX~~ bearing dates of 1778, 1787 and 1788 which Betts described as of American origin. and by the Vermont, Ryder No. 13~~XX~~ obverse. one

30. The Vermont dies are all of ~~XXXXXX~~ ~~XXXX~~ style and workmanship which is the same as that which produced the Georgius III Rex obverse of Vermont, Ryder No. 31 and which differs markedly from that of the Connecticut overstriking dies.

Although the restriking added nothing, of course, to the weight of the pieces, its purpose could only have been to accomplish a restoration of currency value. Thus we may conclude that weight, although a legal criterion for distinguishing good from bad coppers, was not generally attended to for this purpose in the average run of small change transactions. The discrimination against the Nova Constellatio's and the Irish Half-pence, alone among the light weight coppers, supports a conclusion that visual inspection was the ^{more usual} chief reliance. All specimens of these two varieties were below the lawful weight and the devices and legends of both were readily distinguishable from those of any of the good coppers.³¹ In contrast, the

31. The thirteen stripe, USA coppers are in this same category and were undoubtedly also rejected. No record has been found of their use as undertypes. Because of their smallness and extreme lightness, they would seem to have been most unsuitable for ~~XXXX~~ overstriking.

other light weight coppers, including the imitation British half-pence, were indistinguishable by either legends or devices ^{and thus continued in general circulation for several years} from full weight pieces of the regular issues.³² And the

32. The early Vermont coppers, if then present in New York, would be an exception since they were all below the New York legal weight.

continued manufacture of imitation light weight British halfpence and light weight Connecticut and Vermont coppers, apparently in the same mints where the Nova Constellatio's and Irish coppers were being overstruck, attests to a reasonably wide acceptance of the product.

Thus we may conclude that, since the two principal varieties of coppers that were being refused acceptance at about the time of the Mercury's observation were ~~XXX~~ Nova Constellatio's and Irish halfpence, these two must have been conspicuous among, if not the only, Bungtowns (New York, 1787.)

Rauben Harmon the proprietor of the Rufus Vermont Mill was quoted by his son as having attributed the cessation of his coming in 1789 to the fact that "The British imported so many of the 'Bung-Town Coppers'..

Letter dated May 20, 1875 "from Bungtown" in a Providence newspaper copied for us by Abbie C Watson

"Where is Bungtown?.. it is three miles north of Warren R.I. on the bank of Palmer's River... it is three miles south of... Cleans in Rehoboth, Mass., the terminus of shad and herring emigration. It is just in the border of Swansea in that part known as North Swansea... Here, too, was the mill whence the old Bungtown coppers were issued.. Long live Barneyville.. no longer Bungtown."

Providence Evening Bulletin 1866 copied by Abbie Watson

"One of the Barneys of the village [Bungtown] devised and produced, in the old days of national comage, the coin which was known as the "Bungtown copper". It was run in sand and circulated in the vicinity at its weight value which was above the value of the United Cents Clippent."

What happened to the meaning of the word during the next half century is not known. ^{nor} It does ^{not} appear in the earliest lists of Americanisms.³³ The paucity of ~~its~~ written and printed appearances, it certainly continued ~~XXXXXX~~ XXXXXXXXXX

33. Dr. John Witherspoon, ~~XXXXXX~~ Collected Works, vol.4, Americanisms, Philadelphia, 1801.

John Pickering, A Vocabulary or collection of Words and Phrases which have been Supposed to be Peculiar to the United States, Boston, 1816.

These works include a total of about 600 words but make no mention of Bungtown nor Bungtown Coppers. Pickering gives "Coppers: The common name ~~XX~~ in New England for British half-pence which until the coinage of our Cents constituted the copper currency of this country. . . The name is already nearly obsolete."

seems to have continued in the language during this period and in its next known contexts to have been used ~~XX~~ to imply the spuriousness of its referents. Henry C. Todd, an English travellor, recorded in his travel notes that in 1835 at Hamilton, Ontario, counterfeit half dollars and base currency were then called of Boston, Bungtown money.³⁴ Henry D. Thoreau, wrote of his 1850 trip to Canada that at Quebec he met with "a crew of vile halfpenny tokens and Bungtown Coppers,"³⁵ which had more "brass" in their composition than our American cents.

34. Todd, Henry Cook, Notes upon Canada and the United States from 1832 to 1840, Toronto, 1840, p.

35. Henry D. Thoreau,

A reasonably accurate ~~XXXX~~ description of the copper circulating medium in Canada at this time, and thus of ~~some of~~ the Bungtowns (Canada, 1835-50,) ~~XX~~ has been supplied by a hoard of twelve thousand coppers, taken from circulation ~~close~~ to 1837, and ~~XXXXXX~~ stored ~~XXXX~~ for ~~XX~~ fifty years in the vault of the Bank of Montreal at Quebec.³⁶ They consisted "mainly of such light brass and copper tokens as were struck and circulated in Canada between the years 1810 and 1837, together with worn out halfpence of George II and III, brass buttons and battered and bruised coins of the rejectments of other countries. The bulk of the hoard was made up of the 'Tiffin,' 'harp,' and 'ship colonies' coppers and rude imitations of George II halfpence." The same general idea is conveyed in ~~XXXXXX~~ an 1837 letter from a agent of the Bank of British North America who had traversed British America in 1836 and 1837 setting up agencies.³⁷ He urged a new copper coinage to replace "the miserable 'Coppers' which are now in circulation consisting of base coin and tokens of all descriptions, and frequently pieces of sheet copper which have never been impressed with any die."

36. R.W. McLaughlin, "A Hoard of Canadian Coppers," Can. A. & N. Journal, I, 2nd Ser., (1889) pp. 27-34. The author listed only "the more abundant and characteristic" of the pieces present. Among these were the GLORIUS III VIS copper which he says "seems to be an imitation of one of the many coppers with satirical or unintelligible inscriptions, that were struck in England, in imitation, without the liability of being clasped as counterfeits of the halfpence of George II and III." About 500 pieces were imitations of worn coppers of George II. ~~XXXX~~ of which "the design shows that the worn English coppers of which Canada was made the slaughter market after the great recoinage of 1820, were copied."

37. Letter, R. Carter to Lord Glenelg, 26 Oct. 1837, Can. A. & N. Journal, V, 3rd ser., p. 113, ~~XXXX~~ original in Canadian Archives, Series Q, Vol. 241-1, page 96.

Another commentary is supplied by a civil engineer, employed from 1826 to 1828 on the construction of the Rideau Canal to connect the Ottawa River with the St. Lawrence near Kingston. He wrote "every sort of a copper piece is an halfpenny. I have no less than 120 different kinds, the greater part of them old coppers/ coins of Britain, and ~~KKK~~ merchants' tokens all over the world. If a lot of farthings be taken into a smithery, and receive a blow from the sledge-hammer on the anvil, they will then be excellent Canadian coppers, or halfpennies."³⁸

38. John Mactaggart, "Three Years in Canada: An Account of the Actual State of the Country in 1826-7-8-1829," excerpts reprinted in the Numismatist, vol.29, (1916), p.120.
See also Howland Wood, The Canadian Blacksmith Coppers, The Numismatist, vol.23, (1910), pp. 97-106.

In the United States, at about this time, The drastic contraction of credit ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ that followed the national administration's fight with the Bank of the United States had led to a general currency ~~XXXXXXXX~~ stringency. ~~XXXXXX~~ brought out Cities and towns throughout the country ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ local emergency issues of paper notes ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ for the relief of their inhabitants.³⁹ For making even change ~~XX~~

39. A great variety of such notes, dated from 1837 to 1843, are listed in the Wayte Raymond/ Standard ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ Paper Money Catalogue, New York, 1940. These were principally ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ for ~~XXXXXX~~ fractional parts of a dollar such as 5¢, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, 10 ¢, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, etc. ~~XXXX~~ However some were issued of \$1.00, \$2.00, \$3.00 and, in the case of New Orleans, in multiples of \$100.00 up to \$500.00.

some of the obsolete, rejected cent-sized ~~coppers~~ were ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ resorted to, with the addition of various ~~cent-sized~~ political and patriotic medalets.⁴⁰ The need presented a profitable

40. Of this category are such of the "Hard Times Tokens" as ⁸⁻¹² ~~Low Nos. 6, 13-16, Similar to the ¹⁷⁻²⁰ ~~Southern~~ Bank propaganda pieces such as~~ opportunity ~~XX~~ the private manufacturexx of ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ similar pieces for circulation/ and the flood of what we now call "Hard

Times Tokens" followed, all passing by consent as cents. The old term Bungtown was an appropriate label for such unauthorized and overvalued coppers which thus ~~XXXXXX~~ became a new class of Bungtown Coppers or Bungtowns (Hard Times, 1837-43.)⁴¹ It seems

41. Prime, W.C., Coins, Medals and Seals," New York, 1861, p.108. "In 1837 and about that time a large number of copper coins were issued from private sources . . . As the nickel coinage is rapidly displacing the old copper cent, these tokens are fast disappearing . . . They are now known in New England as 'Bungtown Coppers! . . ."

Eugene H. Richards, Letter dated 22 Jul. 1895 to Lyman H. Low, in Low's Scrapbook in ANS library. Mr. Richards (born 1843, died 1899) was the son of H.M. Richards, who with his brother, E.I. Richards, operated a jewelry manufacture~~in~~ in Attleboro, Mass., during the "Hard Times." ~~XXXXXX~~ Their own store card token is Low No.83. Mr. Richards wrote "I have heard my father tell a great many stories about the copper tokens. They made a great many thousand of them for different parties with different die work on each one. They shipped them in kegs and they sold them at so much for 100. I think some 60 to 70 cents. The parties they made them for passed them as cents and they were known as 'bungtown' coppers! At last as I have heard father say they got to be a nuisance, so many went into it and the government stopped it . . ."

~~likely that~~ ^{Tokens} term's in ~~many of~~ contexts
~~to have been these~~ ^{which} were the referents of ~~XXX~~ most of the contexts

~~XXXXXX~~ contexts ~~XXXXXX~~ printed during the 1840's and 1850's.⁴³ In answer to a query in 1890,

"Obed" of Massachusetts in 1890 stated that "forty-five years ago [i.e. about 1845] Bungtown coppers, often called simply Bungtowns, were exceedingly common in New England."⁴³

42. 1840. Knickerbocker Mag., XV, 385 (May): "[He took] a five cent piece and two bungtown coppers out of the till." 1853. Daily Morning Herald, (St. Louis,) Mar. 10: "Beware of crossed sixpences, smooth shillings and what are called Bungtown Coppers. . . ." 1855. M. Thompson, Doesticks, p.62: "The last thing I remember [having been tipsy] was trying to pay my fare with a Bungtown copper."

42. The query, from Jared N. Bell, Adams, Mass., appeared in American Notes & Queries, vol. VI, (Nov. 29 1890) p.53 and asked "What is the true history of the Bungtown copper?" Obed's answer ~~XXX~~ was given in the Dec. 27, 1890 issue, p.103 and also quoted John R. Bartlett's second version. Another answer was given in the Dec. 13, 1890 issue and will be ~~copied~~ to the same question ^{repeated in the next paragraph of} ~~discussed in the following~~ ^{the text. section.}

But ~~XXXXXX~~ by 1890, On the authority of J. Colvin Randall, a veteran coin dealer of Philadelphia,⁴⁴ the word ^{in 1890} was being used with a somewhat different meaning. He ~~XXXXXX~~

Dec.

44. The Numismatist, vol.14 (1901), p.341. "J. Colvin Randall, the old-time coin dealer, passed away during the last summer." A.G.Heaton, Atour Among the Coin Dealers", The Numismatist, vol. 8 (1895), p.9. "J. Colvin Randall, a veteran in numismatics . . . keeps up his interest in coins merely as a pastime." (At Philadelphia, Pa.)

~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

made the following statement:

"Bungtown Coppers: Amoung numismatists this term is often used to designate any battered or otherwise mutilated old coins, which on account of their poor condition have practically no value. The writer does not know how the words originated, but they have been in use for the past fifty or sixty years."⁴⁵

45. Vide note 42.

Such are ~~XXXXXX~~ coins ~~XX~~ today often referred to as "junk" and thus we may appropriately convey the idea of the Randall meaning by calling them Bungtowns (Junk, 1890).

It seems quite likely that it ~~XXXXXX~~ in this sense that the word may first have become associated with the ~~XXXXXX~~ dealers and ~~XX~~ coppers which present day American collectors call Bungtowns. What ~~seems~~ ~~XXXX~~ possibly to be ~~may have been~~ The first printed connection appeared at Philadelphia in ~~XX~~ an

1882 fixed price catalogue of John W. Haseltine (born 1838, died 1925), a pioneer coin dealer of that city. In it he offered "Pennsylvania Cents (commonly called Bungtowns); each poor 25¢." Because ~~XXXX~~ this last usage began in the channels of numismatic commerce and has seen its widest extension in this century, although we shall defer until a later section ~~XXXX~~ a description of the various pieces that are so called, ~~it may be appropriate to~~ we shall apply to them the general label of Bungtowns (Commercial, 20th century.)

III BUNGTOWNS (Commercial, 20th Century)

[These are the coppers which we have called Bungtowns (Commercial 20th Century)]
(Commercial, 20th century.) XXXXX The label has been selected to designate ~~the coppers~~ which are customarily bought and sold as "Bungtowns" by the American coin dealers and collectors of the present day. Thus its scope must be as broad as ~~the~~ the customs of dealers and collectors. And it would be too optimistic to hope to secure universal agreement ~~upon~~ any exact demarkation.

However in London in 1892 an Englishman, James Atkins, published a descriptive XXXXXXXXX work, "Provincial Tradesmen's Tokens of the Eighteenth Century," and on pages 385 to 395 included a brief listing of 491 "Imitations of the Regal Coinage." The pieces there listed have been generally accepted, with minor exceptions, by American collectors and dealers as being veritable "Bungtowns" (Commercial, 20th century.) In addition, again with minor exceptions, all coppers which appear to resemble, but slightly generally differ from, those there listed have also come to be generally accepted as "true" Bungtowns (Commercial, 20th century.) Thus it seems best to rest the definition of our term with that list and the additions and exceptions to it that we have noticed. It will be found reproduced and amplified at the end of this work. Further references to specific pieces will be made, when possible, by the numbers appearing in this list.

It has been XXXXX noted that not all the listed pieces fall within our definition of Bungtowns (Commercial, 20th century.) Nos. 215, 216, 222, 225, 228 and 229 are imitations XXX of the British and Irish halfpence whose legends and dates exactly duplicate those of the Regal coinage. ^{Most} American dealers and collectors do not call these "Bungtowns." They are usually XXX listed and sold as "Halfpence of George II or George III."

Nos. 217, 218, 219, 221, 224, 226 and 227 are similar to the

preceding class except that their dates differ from ~~XXX~~ found upon any of the genuine issues of their prototypes. These too are not generally acceptable to collectors as "Bungtowns."

Not included in the list are the various mulings of early state coinage dies with dies of facsimile-legend counterfeit halfpence of George III Rex. Ryder Nos. 13 and 31 and Betts Nos. 6-18 and 5-21 are examples. The counterfeit British die of each of these combinations (excepting Ryder No. 31) has been found mated with a suitable opposing British die. There would seem no reason for postulating any ~~XXXXXX~~ obscure motives for these mulings. An ~~XXXXXX~~ understandable desire to get a maximum output from a die after its proper mate had been broken would seem the obvious commercial explanation. ~~However~~ these pieces have been featured ^s~~occasionally~~ as "Tory Cents," "Pennsylvania Cents" and "Bungtowns" but such usage is not customary.

Nos. 273, 449 and 450 are generally traded in under the name of "Canadian Blacksmith ~~XXXXXX~~ Coppers". Mr. Howland Wood's work on these coppers appeared in the Numismatist in April, 1910 and since then collectors have generally excluded them from their "Bungtowns."

Nos. 451 to 491 are farthing sized imitations. All twentieth century lexicographers who have defined "Bungtowns" have limited them to Halfpence imitations. (An apparent slip of the pen in the 1939 Unabridged Webster's New International makes it "English penny.") They seem to have been the product of the same counterfeiting period and technique as the half-pence. Dealers usually list them as "Bungtown farthings."

Nos. 59, 398, 429 and 444 are halfpence size coppers lacking any devices imitative of either the Regal ^{coinage} or the tradesmen's tokens.

Why such non-imitative pieces were included by Atkins in a listing of "Imitations" is hard to surmise. However they are readily dealt in as "Bungtowns" by our dealers and collectors and therefore must be included as Bungtowns (Commercial, 20th century.)

The remainder of the listed pieces, the general corpus of the Bungtowns (Commercial, 20th century,) are surprisingly homogenous. The weight range is slight, averaging 102 grains with variations above and below the average limited, with few exceptions, to within fifteen percent. The copper is reasonably pure. The dies are generally of crude, commercial workmanship, with devices imitating either those of the regal coinages or those of the Tradesmen's Tokens of the 1790's. A great variety of legends ~~XXXXXX~~ appear, which in most varieties

differ more or less from those of the legal issues. These may be classified arbitrarily as follows:

1. Garbled Spellings of the legal legends.
2. Patriotic or popular slogans or sayings.
3. Latin Mottoes
4. Statements of where payable.
5. Names of noted characters of the 17th century or earlier.⁵¹
6. Names of noted characters in the English news of 1790 or later.⁵²
7. Legends appearing on Tradesmens Tokens.⁵³
8. Place names other than Britannia and Hibernia.
9. Statement of value.

Only two cases have been listed where obverse dies ~~XXXXXX~~ bearing

the legends and devices of the regal issues have been muled with variant reverse legends. These are Atkins No. 220 with a class 2 reverse and Atkins No. 214 with a class 8 reverse.

On the other hand, reverse dies bearing the devices and legends of the regal British and Irish issues ^{are} ~~and~~ found in frequent

and varied mulings with obverses of classes 1, 2, 5 and 6.

No contemporary evidence bearing on this point has come to

light. Until some does, it will be fruitless to speculate

as to whether these were intentional cross mulings to make

collectors' varieties, whether it was to aid in securing

acceptance ^{and be} ~~still~~ protected from prosecution [by the variant

die] or whether they arose unintentionally in the mints of

coiners making both evasive and facsimile legend counterfeits

or some ^{other} ~~un~~suspected reason. An unusual piece, not listed in

Atkins, (we have called it No. 213.55) has a class 1 reverse

mated with a regal legend obverse die, which had been altered

by imprinting in the die the letters "P-M" over the "IVS" of

the "GEORGIVS" and at the same time the small letters "l R"

51. Noted Characters of the 17th Century or earlier.

John Kempe, circa 1380-1454, Archbishop of York, 1426; English Cardinal, 1439; Archbishop of Canterbury, 1452.

Percy Kirke, circa 1646-1691, Col. of King's Own Royal Lancaster Regiment, Governor of Tangier, 1682; took a notable part in the revolution of 1688.

Thomas Seymour, circa 1508-1549, Baron of Sudely, Lord High Admiral of England. Was convicted of treason and executed Mar. 20, 1549.

52. Noted Characters in the English News of 1790 or Later.

Admiral Duncan, in 1797 won a glorious victory over the Dutch on Oct. 11. The king ordered a general thanksgiving and with parliament repaired to St. Pauls on Dec. 19. Duncan was raised to the peerage and received the thanks of king.

John Jervis, Feb. 1797 won a glorious victory over the Spanish and French fleet under Cordova. Received thanks of parliament, titles of Earl and Baron, Gold medal and an annuity of £ 3,000.

George Gordon, leader of the Gordon Riots in 1780, was widely publicized upon his death in Newgate prison in 1792.

Edward Pellew, in 1793 captured a French frigate and was knighted; in 1799 won several brilliant actions, quelled the mutiny in Bantry Bay and saved the British fleet.

John Howard, 1790, widely publicized as philanthropist upon occasion of his death at Cherson. Statue to his memory in St. Pauls and at Bedford.

Lord Richard Howe, 1794 won an important victory near Ushant. Great celebration. Their Majesties visited the fleet.

Louis XVI, King of France, Executed 1793.

Cornwallis, Gov. Gen. of India, 1794 presented with freedom of City of London on successful conclusion of war in India. 1798, Lord Lt. of Ireland where he gained good will of people

53 Legend etc.

were added beneath the bust. All of these types of cross-muling are by general 1944 usage included as BUNGTOWN, 1945. There seems to be nothing in letter punch differences or in general fabric to separate them from the others in the group.

If we start with those coins bearing obverses ~~XXXXXX~~ EX with legends of class 6, "Names of noted characters in the English news of 1790 or later", we can quickly agree that their dies ~~were not~~ could hardly have been sunk prior to the time at which their illustrious prototypes received the spotlight of fame. From the reverses with legends of class 7, "Legends appearing on Tradesmen's Tokens," some of which are ~~the~~ ^{copies of the} identical dies used for striking tokens of established dating in the 1790's, the same conclusion regarding the earliest possible date for the striking of such pieces seems indicated. Now when these obverses and reverses are found in multiple cross matings, by identical obverses and by identical reverses and by identical die letter punches, with all the other classes of obverses and reverses, a strong presumption arises for the contemporaneity and consanguinity of the entire series.

This presumption is heightened by a ~~XXXXXX~~ further peculiarity of workmanship that seems in evidence ~~XXXX~~ with ^a the ~~large~~ ^{major} part of the production. This is the manner in which the edges of the pieces were rounded and often somewhat ^{thickened} "upset" after striking. This accomplished two objects. First it removed the sharp edges and added ^{the} ~~an~~ appearance ~~like~~ wear. Secondly, it helped conceal the thinness of the planchet and by giving the piece a thicker appearance. The introduction of this improvement in the counterfeiter's art seems to date in the 1790's as its use is unknown with the facsimile legend issues and was not used by any of the American ~~XXXX~~ coiners.

Further evidence for this late dating of the origin and circulation of the series is found in ~~XXX~~ a number of ~~XXXXXX~~ contemporary English writings. Patrick Colquhoun ~~in 1790~~ used a phrase, "Evasive Halfpence," to describe those "varying in the Stamp in any degree from the current Coin of the Realm, so as not to be of the exact similitude." ⁵⁴ This practice, he described

54. Patrick Colquhoun, *Treatise on the Police of the Metropolis*, London, 6th ed., 1800, p.203. He had been appointed in 1792 one of the first police magistrates of the Spitalfields quarter of London. ~~In 1796 he first brought his book out~~ ⁵⁴ ~~was first~~ to publicize the alarming facts regarding the ~~XXX~~ prevalence of crime and ~~then~~ to devise remedies. It quickly went through ~~several~~ ⁷ editions and enlargements.

as one of the new tricks and devices of the coiners by which they ¹⁷⁹⁶ avoided the penalties of the laws against counterfeiting and by which they were able to carry on the coinage of base copper with impunity.

In 1798 a special "Select Committee of Finance to the House of Commons" was appointed to study the condition of the coinage. Their final report, made at the close of the session of 1798, contained the following recommendations for legislation to curb a current ~~XXXX~~ evil affecting the copper money:

"1st That it shall be a felony . . . to make evasive Copper money or blanks, with any device, to pass as the coin of the realm.
2nd That it shall be a felony . . . to make dies &c having such evasive impressions or to have such in possession for
Coining Copper monies." ⁵⁵ The recommended laws were not enacted and there ~~seem~~ ^{were} to have been no legal penalties provided to put a stop to such evasive halfpence until 1818.

55. Patrick Colquhoun, *A General View of the National Police System*, London, 1799, p.34.

A writer in 1799 observed that the new Bolton halfpenny coinage of ~~XXXX~~ that year was "likely to be attended with some trouble to the publick, on account of the immense quantity of counterfeit copper now in circulation, and which has been increased ten-fold through the agency of turnpikemen, waiters, etc. It is particularly necessary that at the present moment, no other old halfpence should be taken than those actually struck at the tower, and they are easily distinguished, as the present counterfeits the least resemble them than any that were ever in circulation."⁵⁶ Lord Liverpool in a letter to the

56. Gentlemen's Magazine, London, Vol. 69, (1799) part 2, p.1035.

king on the coins of the realm, written in 1805, complained that the quantity of counterfeit copper coins ~~XXXXXX~~ in circulation had been increasing constantly almost "beyond calculation."⁵⁷

57. Charles Jenkinson, Treatise on the Coins of the Realm in a Letter to the King, (May 7, 1805), London, 1880, p. 222.

Finally, in 1817 a bill⁵⁸ was passed prohibiting the making of copper tokens of any sort and forbidding their circulation after January 1, 1818. At the same time it was determined to call in and recoin at the Soho Mint all the old copper coins of regal, issues earlier than 1797.⁵⁹ This recoinage ^{commenced} ~~took place largely~~ in 1820 from which year it took its name.

58. 57 George III, c.46.

1817

59. Roger Ruding, Annals of the Coinage, London, vol. 2, p.122.

That the Bungtowns (Commercial, 20th Century) were among circulating the counterfeits throughout this period is indicated by the headings of an early catalogue of ^{specimens} them in an English collection.

listing them as "Counterfeits intended to represent the Mint Halfpence of George II and of George III as they circulated before the great Recoinage at the Soho Mint."⁶⁰

60. Thomas Sharp, A Catalogue of Provincial Copper Coins, Tokens, Tickets & Medalets . . ., London, 1834, p.168.

It appears to have been at about this time that the Evasive Halfpence first were shipped in quantities to the western hemisphere. The ~~deplorable~~ ^{chaotic} state of the currency in Canada at ~~this~~ ^{and profitable} time, made it possible to profitably put into circulation there much of the rejectimenta from the English ~~XXX~~ coppers, not acceptable at Soho for redemption and recoinage. We have already noted this movement in an earlier chapter.⁶¹

61. ^{see page} ~~ante-p~~

Corroboration of the foregoing reconstruction of the currency ~~XXXXXX~~ cycle of the Bungtowns (Commercial, 20th century) is supplied by ~~XXX~~ a consideration of the ~~XXXXXX~~ ~~XXXXXX~~ sources of such specimens as have come to us with known provinances. These have come exclusively from England and from Canada. Among all the thousands of coppers turned up in the United States in c~~o~~ircumstances indicating an 18th century deposit, ~~XXXXX~~ there have been quantities of *lawful* halfpence and facsimile legend counterfeits ~~XX~~ but never a single evasive legend piece.⁶²

62. A few evasive pieces have been picked up in northern Vermont, just across the Canadian border. ~~XXXXXX~~ Their ^{earlier} provenance has been unascertainable but ~~XXX~~ their presence ~~there~~ seems to bear out a Canadian source.

As objects of coin collectors' interest, they had an early vogue in England. Denton and Pratt illustrated many of them in their *Virtuoso's Companion and Coin Collector's Guide* which appeared serially from 1795 to 1797. Some pieces were included in Conder's *Arrangement of Provincial Coins, Tokens, and Medalets*, published in 1798. Sharp's Catalogue

of the collection of Sir George Chetwynd in 1834 includes a listing of 53 of the ~~more~~ ^{earlier} halfpence. The following account of an English accumulation may be of interest.

[The following account of an accumulation of Bungtowns (Commercial, 20th century) was published in the London "Notes and Queries", 2nd Ser., III, (1857), p. 269.] "An oppulent farmer (an octogenarian) died the other day. I had an opportunity of examining a bag of old halfpence collected by him, perhaps in his youth . . . They are badly made, many struck not in the center, and certain letters almost uniformly defaced in all. The dates range from 1760 to 1791 but chiefly 1771. An ordinary profile head (but with just a hint of armour on the bust) does duty for the first and second Georges, for two popes, for Claudius, and a certain "Glaucous", also for Gulielmus Shakspeare, &c; the reverses being either a (quasi) Britannia or a crown and harp, with various legends as North Wales, Hebrides, Hibernia, Britain Rules or sometimes Britan Rules (other misspellings are Brittannia, Gorguis, Claudais &c. I will specify a few more particularly:

George Gordon Glaucous . Dei . Sea	Reverse	Britons Rule 1776 Breda (apparently) but in some Britannia	[Akins] [121]
Claudius Romanus	"	Pax Placid . 1771	[unl.]
Georius II Ren.	"	Bonny Girl 1771	[unl.]
Gregorius III Pont.	"	Britain Rules 1771	[242]
Celestin II. Pope	"	North Wales 1765	[Var. 346]
George Gordon	"	Briton Rule 1776	[Var. 30]
Gregory III. Pon.	"	British Tars 1797	[121] [unl. Mu.]

. . . One of course thinks of the local tokens of the last generation; but I do not remember anything of that class so unmeaning and capricious as the above.

BECKE. " 63

63. NOTES & QUERIES, London, 2nd Ser., III, (1857), p. 269.

In the ~~XXXXXX~~ early days of American coin collecting such slight interest as the pieces attracted was from collectors of English tokens. In a later ^{chapter} issue we shall consider the facts surrounding their transformation into an "American Colonial" series,⁶⁴ ~~which~~ which occurred in the last quarter of

64. post pp. *See page*

the nineteenth century. ~~XXX~~ The principal importation of into the United States these pieces has taken place since that time, largely through regular numismatic channels of commerce.⁶⁵ The specimens

65. For example, in 1944 an ~~XXXX~~ English ~~XXXXXX~~ dealer's accumulation of several thousand pieces was acquired by a New York dealer.

arriving here through Canada are usually greatly inferior in condition as would be expected from their introduction there for circulation, while ^{many of} the English specimens that reach ~~us~~ are chiefly from early collectors' hoards.

V. Fallacies that have had wide Credence.

Few coin series, ~~XXXXXX~~ if any, have ~~XXXXX~~ been the objects of as many misconceptions as have ~~XXX~~ the Bungtowns (Commercial, 20th Century.) An historian has observed that, while "writers upon Numismatics do not usually plunge into the field of pure imagination, and thrust their unqualified fancies into the place of facts,"⁶⁶ ~~XXXXXX~~ the evasive ^{However} notable halfpence have been in this respect ~~an~~ exception. The diversity

66. Rev. Ed. F. Slafter, The Vermont Coinage, Montpelier, 1870, p. 20.

have of the pieces themselves ^{have} rendered them an opportune field for the operation of a tendency noted by the late David Proskey.

"In the early days of coin collecting in America it became the custom to torture every piece which bore the slightest apparent reference to America into an American coin. . . many instances could be cited illustrating this absurd custom, which grew not so much out of ignorance on the part of our local cataloguers, as from a greedy desire to enhance the value of worthless coins at the expense of the truth."⁶⁷

67. Coin Collectors' Journal, Nov. 1887, p. 172.

To trace all the vagaries of such "torturings" that individual pieces have met with would be beyond the scope of this essay. However it may be pertinent to consider several of the more general ideas that have been persistently advanced concerning the series.

~~XXXXXX~~

The middle of the 18th century has been rather generally assigned as the beginning of their manufacture. ~~It~~ The slender basis for that opinion seems to be negated by ample evidence to the contrary.

KWYKXWXXKXKXKXKX

Shortly after 1750 there was a wide spread outbreak of copper half pence counterfeiting in England. Arrests and prosecutions followed in considerable numbers. An Article in the London Gentlemen's Magazine of 1752 states that in the spring of 1751 the copper counterfeiters for the first time had made use of the screw press for their products and ^{whose products were distinguishable from each other and from the genuine.} that a number of the "engines" were at work. In the Adventurer of April 3, 1753 one of the coins is described as seeming ~~XXXX~~ "once to have borne the profile of King William, now scarcely visible, as it was very much battered. . ." In the writer's dream the half penny spoke. "Though I ~~XXXX~~ seem to bear the venerable marks of old age, I received my being at Birmingham not six months ago. From thence I was transported with my brethren of different dates, characters and configurations . . ."

That these counterfeits were soon headed toward America, the Colonial Newspapers leave no doubt.

"Boston, October 1. (1753)

We think proper to inform the Public That the Secretary of this Province has receivedda Letter by Capt, Warner from Mr. Agent Bollan, dated London the 9th day of July last informing, that large Quantities of Counterfeit Half-pence (less in value than Farthings) had then been shipped for Boston, and was informed, that many more were intended to be sent in the next Ships to the same place."

Maryland Gazette, 1 Nov. 1753.

"Boston, October 29. (1753)

Thursday last a Man who came Passenger in Capt. Cary from London, and brought with him a large Quantity of base counterfeit Halfpence, was committed to Goal here, for having uttered a great Number of them amongst honest but unwary People. Besides the Baseness of the Metal, they are so light, that six of them will weigh but four of the true ones. The Utterer was admitted to Bail on Saturday."

New York Mercury, 5 Nov. 1753, Pennsylvania Gazette, 8 Nov. 1753, Maryland Gazette, 1 Nov. 1753.

"Philadelphia, November 15 (1753)

Our Readers are cautioned to beware of counterfeit English Halfpence, great Quantities of which we understand

Source?

On July 9, 1753

The letter said in part

"Some months past great Quantities of Counterfeited Half pence were made at Birmingham... less in Value than a Farthing... the Government... soon took part entirely prevented them further currency here. Whereupon... large parcels of them were collected together in order to be sent to Boston... part whereof was sent in one of the last ships..."

New York Mercury Oct 8, 1753

On Oct 5th 1753 at Boston three men were examined before a panel of justices of the peace "under suspicion of being concerned in importing from Great Britain a number of base and counterfeit metal made in imitation of the true English Copper half pence and farthings."

^{Suffolk County}
The Grand Jury at Boston indicted John Fellow at the Feb 1754 Term for Importing on 17 Oct 1753 10,000 pieces of copper and other base metal made to the likeness and similitude of the good and true copper half pence called English Half pence and returning on the 23d at Boston 6800 of yefalse and counterfeit pieces.

Suffolk County Files 71841 & 72286

Supreme Judicial Court of Suffolk Co Mass

A newspaper comment said that "Besides the
Bueness of the Metal, they are so light, that six of
them will weigh but four of the true Ones."

Maryland Gazette Nov 22, 1753 quoting a letter
from Boston dated Oct 29, 1753

He was convicted and fined 5 £.

are lately imported. They are of all Kings and Years from King WILLIAM downwards; but besides being of base Metal, they are much lighter than the true ones. They may be known by their Colour, Thinness, and Roughness, occassioned by their being cast in Sand. 'Tis said that above Forty Thousand Pounds Sterling in such Halfpence, have been lately made in England, but their Currency being now ~~excepted~~ stopt at home, some evil-minded Persons are buying them up to send to the Plantations. . . ."

"New York, Dec. 25, 1753. (Extract of letter from)

"They not only refuse the Taking the Pennies lately counterfeited, but all that have not a plain Head and Tail of King William, which you know are very many; and all those of the same King, which look any Thing whitish. I give you this Caution in Time, that the Rubbish be not palm'd upon the Pennsylvanians.

Pennies of bad Copper are easily detected, by making them red hot, and striking them with a Hammer, which will make them fly to Pieces; while good Copper will bear forging in a red hot State, and in a lower Degree of Heat, like Iron."

"New York, April 22, (1754)

NEW YORK, April 22. (1784)
". . . The Infatuation of Mistrust, if ~~such~~ it may be so termed, is so unaccountable, that the King William Half-pence are now almost universally refused as counterfeits, altho' it is certain, that ~~XXXXXXMAXXXXXXX~~ there are fewer of that sort bad, than of others; and that they have been passing amongst us without Suspicion these many years: . . . "

This wave of illicit activity seems to have been of fairly short duration both in England and in America. The activities of the authorities ~~and~~ ^{on} both sides of the Atlantic and the general refusal to accept the counterfeits on the part of the public, ^{must} seems to have put an effectual stop to the practice. After 1756, there is no further mention of trouble with counterfeit coppers ~~until~~ ^{for the} ~~leaves later.~~ next twenty years.

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~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ Frances Pierrepont Barnard in his "Forgery
of English Copper Money in the Eighteenth Century"⁶⁹ has read into

the two English sources (and these are the only two he cites as bearing on this point) an inference that the pieces referred to were those whose legends had been purposely altered to vary from the Tower mint coppers ^{for the purpose of} ~~sufficiently to evade~~ prosecution as counterfeits. [The American descriptions and directions for detecting the bad from the good, had he known of them, would certainly have disabused him of this opinion.] The long list of prosecutions and ~~xxxxxx~~ punishment of copper coiners, which he cited from the records of Old Bailey, surprisingly caused him ^{question his assumption as to the} not to doubt the "Evasive" character of the pieces, but rather to doubt the ^{veracity} ~~testimony~~ of Magistrate P. Colquhoun and a Committee (given in 1796 and 1798) of the House of Lords, both clearly stating that if the legends varied from those of the legal coin, the coiners and utterers thereby escaped punishment. Colquhoun further stated ^{that} ~~1795~~ the use of "Evasive" legends on the counterfeits was (in ~~1796~~) one of the new ~~tricks~~ and devices of the illicit coiners developed "lately" to safeguard their operations. Both he and the Committee recommended the passage of new laws to ~~xxxxxx~~ ^{defeat} make the practice, ~~illegal~~.

~~of 1753 and 1754~~
The American Colonial newspapers contain literally hundreds of warnings against various kinds of counterfeit money. Many of these give most meticulous directions ~~xxxxxx~~ by which the bad may be distinguished from the good. Mistakes in spelling and punctuation and size of type are pointed out in connection with paper money counterfeits. The droop of the king's eye or ^{and the spacing of lettering} the formation of his hair is noted with guineas and dollars. Surely these ~~see~~ 1753-1754 warnings and directions for detecting copper counterfeits would not have overlooked the intentional evasive character of legends on the half pence had such pieces been among the counterfeits of that period.

Another ~~XXX~~ widely held opinion that requires ~~XXX~~ scrutiny includes the Bungtowns (Commercial, 20th Century) as a significant component of the coppers circulating in ~~XXX~~ America in the 1780's.

during the

Twenty years later In ~~XXXXXX~~ England in 1776^{was} another acute wave of copper counterfeiting ~~XXXXXX~~ is evidenced by another series of prosecutions and punishments. The cessation of immigration and the non-importation acts of the provincial revolutionary bodies at the eve of the Revolution may have largely excluded any great influx of these counterfeits into America, at this time. There has been found no mention of any trouble from counterfeit coppers here until toward the close of the war. Then in Philadelphia in 1781 and again in 1783 there was complaint against "base Metal, in the similitude of British Half-pence." ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ The American press of this decade gave ample evidence of a great deal of trouble with various sorts of coppers. Recognizable descriptions were printed of ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ a great variety of types. The following have been noted with their present day designations, ^{where recognized} added by the writer ~~the recognizable~~

1781 "Base metal, in XXX form of the English half pence.	? (Facsimile legend counterfeit English halfpence?)
1783 "British Coppers or Halfpence of base metal	(d6)
1783 "base Coppers manufactured at Birmingham.	? ? ?
1785 "base mixed metal made in imitation of copper coin	? ? ?
1785 "new copper coin, lately imported from England by British Factors"	? ? ?
1785 "a copper coin much under standard weight"	???
1785 "a New and curious kind of Coppers" "thirteen stripes" Rx. "U S A"	(Bar Cent.)
1785 "rap half pence"	? ? ?
1786 "Counterfeit coppers from Europe and the neighboring states."	? ? ?
1786 "Birmingham and other base coppers"	? ? ?
1786 "Copper Half Pence coined at Greenwich England, eye with 13 stars, Rx U.S.	(Nova Constellatio)
1786 "Copper half penny with 'Libertas et Justitia' round a central cypher U.S. Rx. sun in 13 stars 'Constellatio Nova"	(Nova Constellatio)

1786	"Base coppers by the Birmingham and other coiners in England and Ireland.	?	?	?
1787	"A few genuine $\frac{1}{2}$ d of George II XXXX "Some $\frac{1}{2}$ d of an earlier date, generally defaced	George II $\frac{1}{2}$ d	George I & XXXX William III etc	
	"Irish Half pence with bust on one side and a harp on the other.	Irish Royal $\frac{1}{2}$ d		
	"Imitation British $\frac{1}{2}$ d lighter, inferior copper and badly executed.	?		
	"Jersey Coppers some below proper weight"	(Nova Caesarea)		
1787	"Meticulously described" "Vermontensium" of 1786	(Ryder 6,7 or 8)		
1787	"Detailed descr. of Auctori Connec 1787	(Conn. Copper)		
1787	"Careful descr. of Nova Eborac Rx Whist ET Lib 1787. no fret on its face at edge.	Scallid (New York Copper)		
1787	"Massasoit with his bow and arrow etc.	(Mass. Cent.)		
1787	"Sous of France" "Harps of Hibernia" "Gulielmus was defaced" "Georgius Tertius and the offspring of Birmingham were declared light and base. "Nova Caesarea" "Voce Populi" "Auctori Connec" "Vermontese"	French Royal Issues Irish Royal $\frac{1}{2}$ d William III $\frac{1}{2}$ d GEORGE III Royal + counterfeits (New Jersey Cop) (Hibernia 1760) (Conn. Copper) (Ryder 4 or 5 ?)		
1788	"Copper piece by Anglesey Copper Co. weighing 448 grains."	Alkins		
1789	"Woods infamous brass mon-y"	"Rosa Americana?"		
1790	"Birmingham and Connecticut coppers overstruck with the Jersey devices"	Maris 56-n and many others.		

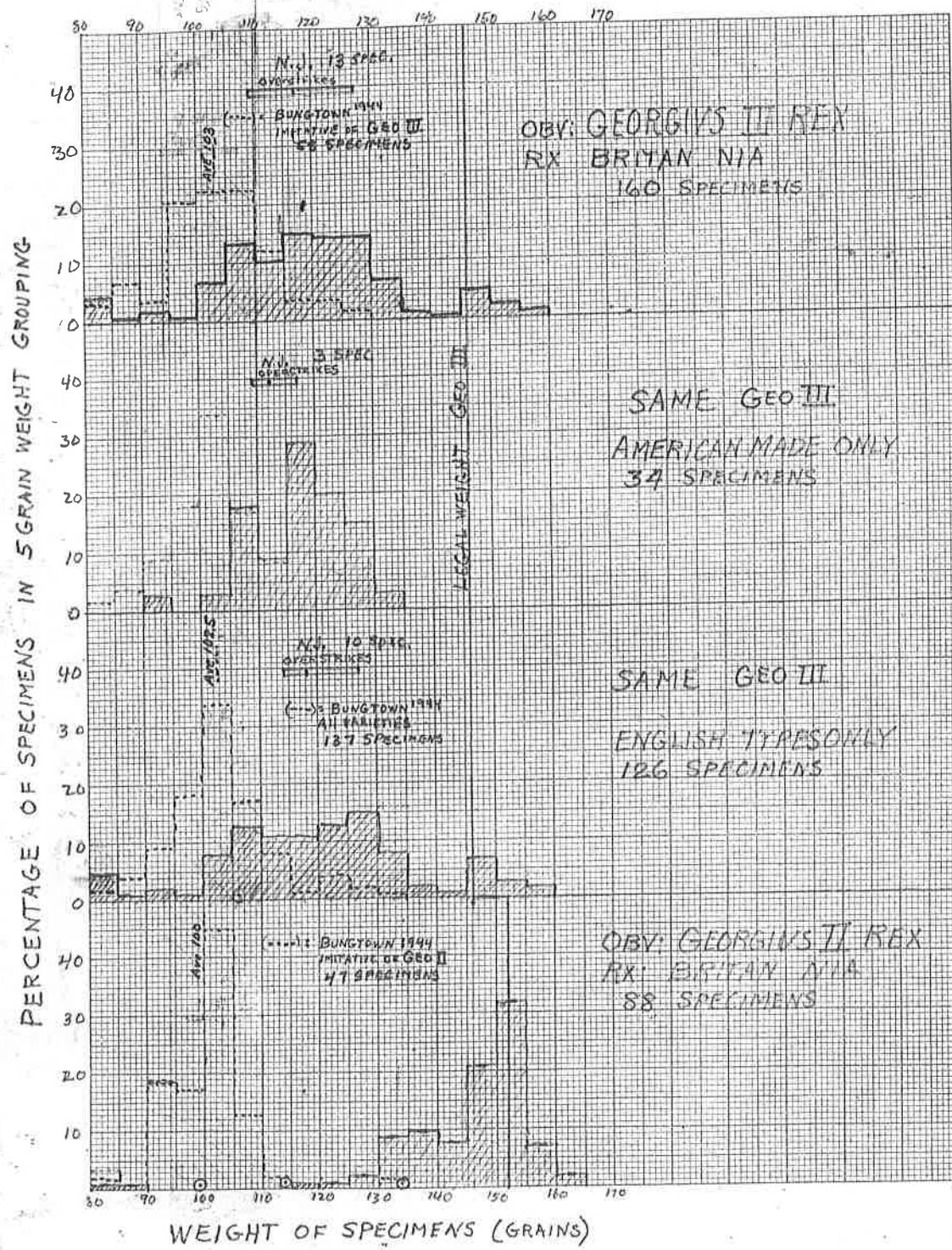
In attempting to reach some satisfactory conclusion

regarding the devices and legends which appeared upon the actual pieces so variously mentioned as base, mixed metal or counterfeit British half-pence, some significance may be placed upon the complete absence from any of the contemporary ~~XXXXXX~~ records of ~~any~~ even the slightest inference regarding any intentional from those of their lawful prototypes. variations in their device or legends. There is no shred of evidence to lead to any suspicion that these pieces were other than straight imitations of the current English halfpence or of other authorized copper coins. During this period again, amid detailed directions for counterfeit detection in the gold and silver coinage, with regard to the copper counterfeits the only criteria offered are basenesss, lightness, thinness and bad execution.

No single line hints at anything amiss with the legends on the counterfeit~~X~~ coppers, although the slightest variations are pointed out when they occur on the paper imitations.

The point of this purely negative evidence is corroborated by certain positive testimony derived from an analysis of a group of contemporary coppers.

The accompanying weight distribution chart has been prepared from several large American accumulations of the facsimile legend specimens of the halfpence of George II and III. These accumulations had been made of all specimens available without any regard to their genuineness. They include all Regal Mint pieces encountered as well as ^{facsimile legend} ~~as~~ counterfeits. The charts have been plotted using the percentage of specimens occurring in the indicated five grain ranges as ordinates. It will be observed that there is a marked difference between the weights of these of George II and those of George III. The first are almost all within the expected variations from the legal weights. Only about 7% are below 130 grains and the



average of all is approximately 146 grains. In comparison 83% of the George III's are below 130 grains and the overall average is 120 grains. On the same chart in dotted lines is a similar weight distribution ~~XXXXXX~~ plotting for the BUNGTOWN, 1945, ^(Commercial 20th Century) ^{L.C.} separated between those imitative of George II, George III and all combined with those directly imitative of neither. These show an entirely different distribution than the facsimile legend pieces with those of George II averaging 100 grains and George III slightly heavier, averaging 103 grains. Such a slight variation of the George II's and the George III's from the general average of 102 grains is too small to appear significant. A tally of some 137 pieces of BUNGTOWN, 1945, ^(Commercial 20th Century) ^{L.C.} showed an approximately equal ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ number of specimens imitative of George II as of George III.

In the New York Gazeteer of November 12, 1784 appeared the following:

"The good Coppers are stamped with a perfect prototype or resemblance of that wise and magnanimous prince George the Second whose love of natural liberty was such as entitled him to the veneration and esteem of all true Whigs; whereas the counterfeit coppers are generally stamped with the features of his successor George the ~~XXXXXX~~ Third about whom your Honours very well know very little can be said to the purpose."

It will be realized that, since the BUNGTOWN, 1945, are nearly evenly divided between George II and George III imitations, the distinction made between the two types would be entirely erroneous if based upon these pieces. It would be quite correct if the facsimile legend pieces were the referents.

The 1787 New York committee, ~~XXXXXX~~ previously mentioned, included a weight comparison in their report. "Forty-eight of the genuine British half-pence, when new, weigh one pound Averdupois. Of the Birmingham Coppers that circulate among us,

sixty make one pound Averdupois." Thus we can calculate that

Genuine British half-pence	weigh	146 grains each
Birmingham Coppers		117 grains each ⁶⁰

This weight of the Birmingham Coppers is confirmed in the report of a 1790 committee of the New Jersey Legislature which said that the "Birmingham Coppers . . . weigh less than five penny weight each." At 24 grains to the penny weight this gives ~~slightly~~ ^{less than} under 120 grains as this weight determination. ~~From the chart~~ Thus we see that the large bulk of the George III facsimile legend pieces average almost exactly the 117 grain weight of both the committee determinations of the Birmingham Coppers. The ^(Commercial circulating) BUNGTOWNS, 1945, are with very few exceptions substantially below this weight with their general average at 102 grains.

L.C. At Philadelphia in 1795 the following reference was made:

"Owing to the quantity of counterfeit English half pence of the present reign now in circulation in these states, those of King George the Third whether counterfeit or not, are depreciated to the 360th part of a dollar." ⁶¹

The same writer included a sample of Pennsylvania change making showing that the half pence of George II were accepted at the same time as 1/180th of a dollar. Again this discrimination against the George III halfpence would be inexplicable if the ^{61A} counterfeit dilution of the circulating coppers consisted of significant quantities of the BUNGTOWNS, 1945, which we have ^(Commercial circulating) seen are equally representative of George II.

L.C. In July and August of 1789 there occurred a "Coppers Panic" when public suspicion caused a widespread refusal to accept any of the mass of coppers which had until then been current. ⁶² At Philadelphia the Bank of North America promptly printed and issued paper tickets of 1d and 3d denominations. ⁶³ The records of the 1790's are replete with accounts of numerous

60. David Humphrey, opus cit., p. 14, gave 116 grains as the average weight in 1789 of eight of the "fairest sort of Birmingham coppers that are now in circulation."

61. William Priest, Travels in the United States . . . 1793 . . . 1797, London, 1803, p.65.

61A. Jeremy Belknap, The History of New Hampshire, Dover, 1812, II, p. 311, August 1, 1791 ". . . the halfpence which bore the name of George III were either refused in payment or ~~XX~~ degraded to farthings. These last have not recovered their value."

Diary of Rev. William Bentley, Salem, 1905, vol. I, p. 73, "2 Sept. 1787. "About this time was a great difficulty respecting the small copper coin. Those of George III being well executed were of uncommon thinness and those stamped from the face of other coppers in sand commonly called 'Birmingham' were very badly executed."

62. Gazette of the United States, 22 July 1789.
Pennsylvannia Gazette, 28 July 1789.

63. Pennsylvannia Gazette, 12 Aug. 1789.

and widespread issues of similar notes by municipalities, corporations, churches, museums and individuals.⁶⁴ Many of these continued in circulation to the close of the century. Coppers did get back into circulation during this period but at variously depreciated rates and the small notes, or "Tickets" as they were often called, continued to be an important factor in small change. An English visitor wrote in 1794, "At New York they have nothing but Spanish money and paper notes called Jersey notes of different value such as one penny, two, three, four, five, six pence &c and which the honest innkeepers on the roads in the same province refuse taking, so that a stranger must take care to have ready change in his pocket, or they will give him such as he cannot dispose of without loss."⁶⁵ Thus there seems to have been little incentive in this decade for the importation of further coppers from Europe because of the difficulties of circulating them except at greatly depreciated rates.^{65A} If the BUNGTONS 1795, (Commercial 20th century) L.C. had not arrived in America prior to 1790, there seems reason to doubt their arrival during the next ten years.

Additional contemporary evidence that they were not in American circulation up to the time of the "Coppers Panic" of 1789 is supplied at first hand by the numismatic survivors of that day, specimens of the coppers refused circulation at that time. Large quantities of these during the months following the "Panic", after the Jersey Coppers, alone at New York at least, had regained a brief currency, were restruck with dies of the Jersey impressions.⁶⁶⁶⁷ An examination of the original types and legends of these pieces gives us, at first hand, indisputable contemporary testimony regarding the make-up of the circulating Coppers in 1789 just before the "Panic."

64. Wayte Raymond, Standard Paper Money Catalogue, New York, 1940, pp.92-95, lists a number of the municipal issues.
65. Gentlemen's Magazine, London, 1794, p.1173. See also Henry Wansey, Journal of an Excursion to the United States . . . in 1794," XXX London, 1798, p.220. "Further observations on the City of New York. . . No copper money passes here; papers of the size of turnpike tickets pass for one penny, twopence, threepence and fourpence a-piece."
- 65A. [See next page for this note]
66. Gazette of the United States, 5 Sept. 1789. Also the Travel Diary of Samuel Davis, Proc. Mass. Hist. Soc., Boston, 1869.
67. Proc. of the 14th Legislative Assembly of New Jersey, 7 June 1790, Original MSS. copy, Library of the N.J.Hist. Soc.

65 A. What appears at first glance to be an exception is provided by the Talbot, Allum & Lee token issues, bearing dates of 1794 and 1795. Crosby, p. 335, says that a total of five obverse and three reverse dies were used for their production. This makes an average of four pairs of dies. An average coining of 25,000 pieces from each pair would be a fairly high figure for the dies of that period. Thus the total production probably did not exceed 100,000 pieces which at the weight of 153 grains given by Crosby would amount to approximately 2,200 lbs. for the whole.

Now the records of the Mint of the United States show a purchase on April 23, 1795 from Talbot Allum & Lee of 1076 lbs. of copper and quantities of the half cents of this year are extant, struck over Talbot, Allum & Lee tokens, indicating that the copper sold was in the form of their tokens.

Thus it seems reasonable to suppose that this token issue must have been pretty much of a failure to have resulted in the sale of almost half the entire issue to the government at the price of raw copper. Thus what seemed to be an exception, actually reinforces our point.

The Mint purchase is recorded in Frank H Stewart, History of the First United States Mint, Camden, 1924, p. 73.

Dr. Edward Maris made what may long remain as the most extensive search for and examination of Jersey Copper specimens. Others since his death, although diligent and thorough, have added ^{but} little to his total knowledge of specimens. Most of the so called "Not in Maris" dies and mulings were discovered by and known to him during the ^{later} years of his life, after the publication of his "Coins of New Jersey." Neither Maris nor any other has ever recorded a single specimen of the ^(Commercial, 1700s century) BUNGTOWN, 1945, under the Jersey impressions. Every type of copper, positively known to have been in American circulation prior to the ~~XXXXXX~~ "Panic" has been found so overstruck excepting only a few much earlier issues such as the Granby 1737, ^{Mark Newby's} the St. Patrick's half-pence of 1682, some of the very small pieces, unsuitable because of their smallness, and the Massachusetts Cent and the Fugio Cent. These last two were both of full weight, 157 grains and may have been culled by ^{generally federal} the overstrikers for other disposition. The ^(Commercial, 1700s century) BUNGTOWN, 1945, would hardly have enjoyed such immunity had they been present in American circulation.

Some inferences may be drawn from the treatment accorded the BUNGTOWN, 1945, ~~XXXXXX~~ by the coin dealers of the early days of American Coin collecting. Prior to ~~XXXX~~ 1879, no hint has been found in American dealers catalogues of any American Colonial significance in connection with these pieces with the exception of the following three: ~~XXXX~~

Atkins 7. Auctori Plebis x Indep et Liber 1787

Atkins 232. Georgijs Triumpho x Voce Popoli 1783

Atkins 132. Georgeijs Washington x North Wales

The first two were frequently listed as "American Colonial Coins" and the second and third appeared as "Washington Pieces."

that have been held
The sources of most of the opinions^a regarding the
early American circulation and even ~~XXXXXX~~ American
manufacture of the Bungtowns (Commercial, 20th Century) ~~will~~
apparently
~~XXXXXX~~ lie in the common confusion of the present day
coin referents with one or more of the earlier referents of
the word Bungtown. Several typical examples will serve to
illustrate the point.

In 1840 W.G. Stearns of Boston wrote, in answer to
enquiries regarding the coinage of America before the
establishment of our mint, that "it is said that in Rhode
Island, a half-penny was coined, called vulgarly, the "Bung-town,"
but this I have not seen."⁶⁸ This we may assume to be a reference
to the Bungtowns (North Swansea, circa 1784) which circulated
in nearby Providence or some similar local product but it has
been cited as an indication for the American manufacture of
evasive legend halfpence.

68. Numismatic Chronicle, vol. III (Oct., 1840,) p.123-125. Also
reprinted in the Amer. Journal of Num., VII (Oct. 1872,) p.36.

In 1855 ~~XXX~~ grandson of the original Vermont coiner
wrote to Mr. B.H. Hall his father's answers to questions about
the Vermont coining. He ~~XXXXXX~~ the
coins depreciated because "the British imported so many of the
'Bung Town Coppers,' which were of a much lighter color."⁶⁹
The reference is clearly to ^{Some of} the coins we have discussed as
Bungtowns (New York, 1787) but has been taken as proof for
the importation ~~XXXX~~ in that decade of the Bungtowns (Commercial
20th Century.) The "lighter color" may have been a ~~XXX~~ son's

69. Crosby, p. 190.

misunderstanding of his father's use of "lighter, ^{weight}"

We suggest that there has been a further confusion between the meanings of "Birmingham Coppers" when used in different contexts. The term has been in use in America ~~xx~~ since the 1780's, applied indiscriminately to ~~xxxx~~ all unauthorized coppers believed to be of English origin.⁷⁰ ~~thus~~ legend In its earliest contexts it referred to the facsimile/counterfeit halfpence and various copper token issues. While its later uses in England certainly included the evasive legend halfpence.

70. Patrick Colquhoun, Treatise on the Police of the Metropolis, London, 1800, 6th ed., p.180, ~~xx~~ states ~~xx~~ that of counterfeit copper halfpence "quantities have been made in London, and also Birmingham, Wedgbury, Bilston and Wolverhampton, &c." American writers have been almost unanimous in attributing all English-made copper counterfeits and tokens to Birmingham ^{without} without reason.

Accordingly there has been a tendency on the part of later American collectors to ~~xx~~ ^{read} use the term almost as a synonym for Bungtown Copper (Commercial, 20th Century.) Recently it was even suggested that the ^{original} derivation of the word Bungtown was merely a corruption of the word Birmingham.

Illustrative of how American coin myths have been created and a suitable conclusion to this chapter will be the facts surrounding the genesis of another wide spread opinion about the series. It has ~~XXXXXX~~ given them a Pennsylvania background and ^{has even wished} lately led to the "discovery" of a Pennsylvania minting. We can trace ^{in it} the workings of a tendency noted by David Proskey with which we began this section.

Up to 1879 American ~~XXXX~~ cataloguers placed the Bungtowns (Commercial, 20th Century) among their foreign lots.⁷¹ Typical of this period are the following:

71. Four exceptions to this general rule have been noted.

1. GEORGEVS WASHINGTON, Rev. NORTH WALES ~~XXXX~~
2. GEORGIVS TRIUMPHO, VOCE POPOLI 1783
3. AUCTORI PLEBIS, INDEP ET LIBER 1787
4. Vermont Tory Cent. Obv. GEORIUVS III VTS.

Numbers one ~~XXXXXX~~ was always listed as a "Washington Piece," two, usually as "Washington" but sometimes as "American Colonial," three, always as "American Colonial" and number four a few times as "American Colonial." ~~XXXXXX~~

~~XXXXXX~~

72

1860, Jun. 18 Edward Cogan, Philadelphia. "Fine English Tokens".
Lot 648. "Alfred the Great", Rev. "Music Charms".

1872, May 7-8 Edward Cogan, New York. "Canada."

Lot 298. GLORIOVS III. VIS., two of these controversy creators,⁷³ and 1774 "Claudius Romanus" rev. "XXXXXX Delectat Ruse" also "Gloriovs II Lew" 1771 rev. "Britain Rule" halfpennies; all look very much alike. 4 pieces. Poor.

72. Edward Cogan (born 1803, died 1884) ~~XXXXXX~~ has been called "The Father of the Coin Trade in America." He started in this business at Philadelphia in 1855. *Vide*, *The Numismatist*, vol. 29 (1916), p.267.

73. The "controversy" was evidently that ~~XXXXXX~~ arising over the "Vermont Tory Cent" canard which was quite finally disposed of by Rev. Ed. F. Slafter's scholarly "The Vermont Coinage," *Montpelier, 1870.*

Tokens."

1873, Feb. 25-28 Thomas Birch & Sons, Philadelphia. "English Copper" Lot 2548. 1771 Shakespeare, rev. Britannia.

1875, Jan. 24-28 Edward Cogan, New York. "English Tokens." Lot 1274 "God Save the King (Hd of George III), rev. "Be as you seem to be" a tree with 3 crowns in it. poor but rare

1879, Nov. 17-18 Chas. E. Anthon, New York. "Coins of Great Britain." Lot 322 "Colonel Percie Kirk", bust, Rev: "Britons Own Happy Isle", 1686. 323 Five fictitious Half-pennies: "George Reigns", "Gregory III", "Gulielmus Shakespear" &c.

listings
Beginning in 1879, the ~~XXXXXX~~ of such pieces were much more frequent. ~~XXX~~ They were shifted from the foreign section and from then on appeared ~~always~~ as "American Colonials."

1879	S.K. Harzfeld	Base halfpence circulating in Pennsylvania about 1780.
Sept 29, 1879	1515	"Rudely struck Halfpence sometimes called P...a Coppers"
1880	W. Elliot Woodward	Pennsylvania Coppers
1881	John W. Haseltine	Pennsylvania Cents
1882	John W. Haseltine	Pennsylvania Cents (commonly called Bungtowns)
1885	W.F. Greany	Colonial Pennsylvania
1891	S.H. & H. Chapman	Pennsylvania Bungtown
1900	Ed. Frossard	Pennsylvania Bungtown Tokens
1920	Thomas Elder	Pennsylvania Half Pence and Farthings commonly known as Bungtowns. Some are satirical or humorous in type and inscription. . . They circulated chiefly among the early German colonists in the eastern part of the state. . .
1929	Henry Chapman	Bungtown or Pennsylvania Copper Halfpence. . . .they were not official, but apparently were allowed to pass current, being used mostly in Pennsylvania, where they were officially recognized.

An historian has remarked that "it is marvellous with what facility the 'surmise' of one writer becomes the 'impression' of the next, and 'the distinct opinion' of the third, and so on, crescens eundo, until it comes to be announced, without any foundation whatever, as the genuine fact of history."⁷⁴ In the fifty years of dealer exploitation between Harzfeld's and Henry Chapman's listings, the "base halfpence circulating in Pennsylvania"

had become an "officially recognized", if "not official", Pennsylvania coin. But the original "surmise" and the "distinct opinion" which led to this "genuine fact of History" ^{safely} must not be charged to the dealers.

In 1872 there appeared in the American Journal of Numismatics (Vol.VII, July, p.23) a reprinting of the New York Legislative Committee's report on the coppers circulating in 1787, which included mention of "Birmingham Coppers", light in weight and badly executed. To this paragraph Mr. Isaac F. Wood, Editor, appended the following footnote: "Among these pieces we should place those often met with bearing the inscriptions, 'GLORIUVS III.VIS: ' 'GLORIOUS HOWE: ' 'CORNWAL LIS IND: ' 'DELECTAN DVS: ' 'BRITAIN RULE: ' 'CLAUDIUS ROMANS, ' &c &c."

Shortly thereafter, Sylvester S. Crosby's "The Early Coins of America" was published and gave a ¹⁷⁸¹ Pennsylvania proclamation against the circulation of counterfeit half-pence. Crosby added "These base halfpence were, in the opinion of Dr. Maris,⁷⁵⁰ and

⁷⁵⁰. Dr. Edward Maris, 1832-1900, physician and collector-dealer of Philadelphia. See A.G.Heaton "A Tour among the Coin Dealers", The Numismatist, VIII, 1895, p.10. Crosby, p.172.

we think all will agree with him, those bearing various legends, many of which appear intended to be taken for Georgius II. or III. Rex. and Britannia or Hibernia, while others merely imitate the general design of the English or Irish halfpence, without any evident attempt to mislead by the legends." Crosby placed this in a chapter headed "Pennsylvania" and because of the great prestige which his book immediately acquired, it is understandable that the dealers followed this lead rather than the Journal's and ^{thus} "created" a Pennsylvania instead of a New York "Colonial" series.

The role of the iconoclast is ~~XXXXX~~ not a pleasant one nor does an assault ~~XX~~ upon traditional beliefs usually ~~XXXX~~ meet with much success. Parson Weem's story of George Washington and the cherry tree continues to triumph over its detractors.

Thomas Paine's ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~"atheism"~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ continues such for most Americans in spite of the philosophy of Deism ~~XXXXXXXX~~ set forth in his "Age of Reason."

The evasive halfpence of England have too long occupied a secure place in the cabinets and catalogues of American collectors and dealers as an "American Colonial" series to afford ~~XX~~ the author any hope of displacing them. He expects to go down in ultimate defeat at the hands of defenders of ~~these~~, the only "Pennsylvannia Colonial Coins."

His one ~~XXXXXX~~ aspiration for this essay is that it will jolt a few of the defenders from their ruts and send them searching the original sources. From such searching will surely come more factual information on the early currency of our country.

- IV. Check List of BUNGTOWNS (Commercial, 20th Century.)

Believing that it will be welcomed by collectors of these pieces and that it will assist further study of the series, we are appending a reprinting of the list of "Imitations of the Regal Coinage" ~~XX~~ which appeared in the 1892 edition of James Atkins "Provincial Tradesmens Tokens." In this reprinting it has seemed advisable to ~~XX~~ insert such pieces as have been observed which are of seemingly similar appearance, workmanship and fabric to those in the orginal list and yet which do not exactly correspond to the Atkins description. Even where ~~XXXXX~~ such specimens may be suspected to be the ones intended by the Atkins description, if they differ in any respect from that description, they are listed separately and the original Atkins number left open.

The distinctions which Atkins has made the basis for differentiation are only the following:

Obverses: 1. Direction of Bust, R. or L.
 2. Lettering, Spacing & Punctuation of Legend and Letters under Bust.

Reverses: 1. General Character of Device (figure, harp, arms, ship or none.)
 2. Lettering, Spacing & Punctuation of Legend and Date.

It has seemed of utility for study purposes to add a third category of differentiation for both the obverses and the reverses, ~~XX~~ namely, a denoting of the prototypes of which their devices are in imitation. The following ~~XXXXXX~~ has been followed and is indicated in the list by the respective Capital Letters.

Obverses <i>(Obverse)</i>	A.	Imitative of George II
	B.	" George III
	C.	" Busts on Tradesmen's Tokens
	D.	Not imitative of either of these three.
Reverses <i>(Reverse)</i>	Z.	Seated Female Figure of Regal British Halfpence
	Y.	2 " " " Tradesmen's Token
	X.	3 " " Not Imitative of Either.
	W.	Harp of Irish Regal Coinage
	V.	Harp, Not Imitative of Regal
	U.	Device other than as above.
	T.	No Device.

Where we have observed the listed piece, one of the above letters has been added to the Atkins description. Pieces for which these letters have not been added have not been observed by us.

A great many of the pieces encountered vary somewhat from the exact Atkins description. In many of these cases, the explanation may lie in an omission by Atkins. This would be understandable if he had observed only very badly worn examples or had copied, without having observed himself, from some of the earlier listings, many of which did not include minute details. However, we presently lack sufficient evidence to determine, in any such case, as positive fact, the non-existence of pieces exactly in accord with the Atkins listing. Therefore the Atkins number has been maintained, with the Device description letter omitted. The variant pieces have been interpolated into the alphabetical arrangement with a new number consisting of the closest Atkins number followed by a two place decimal. The first digit to the right of the decimal point refers to the obverse and the second to the reverse. The use of a cypher in either position denotes that the respective die fits exactly the Atkins description.

In cases where two or more specimens from different dies all fit exactly the same Atkins description, the pieces have been arbitrarily assigned ^{two} lower case letters to designate this multiplicity of dies. The first letter refers to the obverse and the second to the reverse.

Where identical dies have been found mated with variant opposite dies, the fact of die identity has been recorded by inserting after the legend of each such piece, the lowest Atkins piece number where such die appears. The number has been underlined to designate this use.

A partial study of ~~XXXXXX~~ letter ~~XXXXXX~~ punch~~XX~~ sets used by the die sinkers to ~~XXXXXX~~ impress the legends into the dies has shown extensive production from some of the various sets. This relationship of letter punches has been indicated by placing in parentheses the letter, p, followed by the lowest Atkins number where the identical punches have been observed which in turn is followed by an o. or an r. to distinguish between obverse and reverse of the similar piece.

It is hoped that the addition of such partial information of this sort as is at present available to us, will encourage and assist others to continue and complete ~~XXX~~ such observations and will thus make available the numismatic evidence so necessary for the complete integration of ~~this~~ ~~set~~ the whole series into its exact place in the history of small change.

OBJ
TRP cards

A 1. R.C. *ADMIRAL JERVIS*

f.X. RULE, BRI TANNIA. 1 Ex: 1797
(C. N.L. 148)

SAB 2. R.D. AL FRED

f.X. BRI TON'S Ex: GLORY
(C. N.L. 39)

SAB 3. R.D. ALFRED THE GREAT 3

h.W. *MUSIC . CHARMS 3
(C. N.L. 41)

3.05 R.D. ALFRED THE GREAT 3.05 h.W. *MUSIC CHARMS 3.05
(C. N.L. 41)

4. R.D. ALFRED THE GREAT 3.05 h.W. * SOUTH WALES * (p4r) 4-2
(C. S.W. 42)

SAB 4.05 R.D. " " 3

h. SOUTH WALES

4.05 R.D. " " 3

h. SOUTH WALES

5. R.D. ALFRED THE GREAT 3.05 f.X. UNITY AND PEACE 3
(C. N.L. 40)

AB 5.05 R.D. ALFRED THE GREAT 3

f.X. UNITY AND PEACE. 5.05

6. L. ALFRED THE GREAT

h. SHEBERNIA 17-96

DA 7. L.D. *AUCTORI* *PLEBIS*

f.Y. *INDEP: ET . LIBER* 1787

B 8.11 R.B. . AUCTORI . PLF BIS. 1c (under)

f.W. HISPANIOLA, 17-36

AB 8.05 R.B.

h.W. HISPANIOLA, 17-36

8. R.B. *AUCTORI* *PLEBIS* (dp70)

h.W. HISPANIOLA, 17-36 (86)

8.33? " " Large

Plain or v. weak 1786

8.66? " " Large

HISPANIOLA 1786

9. L. BRUTUS SEXTUS

f. BEL ONA 1777

8 9.05 L.A² " " 10.05 2nd

f.Z. BEL ONA 9.05 1771

10. L. " "

f. BRITAN . NIA 1771

A 10.03 L.A. " " 10.05 2nd

f.Z. BRITAN . NIA. 10.03 1771

S B 10.05 L.A. BRUTUS SEXTUS 10.05 3rd

f.Z. BRITAN NIA . 25.55 1774

8 11. L.A² " " 11.05 1st

f.Z. BRITANNIA RULES 1771

B 11.05 L.A² BRUTUS SEXTUS 10.05 2nd

f.Z. BRITANS . NIAS. ^{Small} ^{scrubbed on} 1771

A 12. L.A. BRUTUS SEXTUS 10.05 1st

f.Z. BRITONS RULE 12. (p10.05) 1772

S 13. L.A. BRUTUS SEXTUS (dp10.050) f.Z. DELECTAT . RUS .

13 1775

all Rps only

14.	L.	BRUTUS SEXTUS	NOBIEGTA	1696
15.	L.	BRUTUS SEXTUS	h. NORTH WALES	1769
B	15.05 L.A.	" 10.05 1 st	h. W. NORTH [] WALES	17-69
B	16. L.A ²	BRUTUS SEXTUS 11.0	h. NORTH WALES 16 (fig seated with hat) sharp 168 #12	1799
X	17. L. X	BRUTUS SEXTUS X (ribbons longer)	h. MUSIC * CHARMS	1775
18.	L.	BRUTUS SEXTUS (ribbons longer)	f. NORTH WALES (Cond. N.W. 1)	1792
19.	L. X	BRUTUS SEXTUS (p190) (ribbons longer)	f. X. PAX . PLA . CID	1777
B	19.05 L.A	" 19.05 (p190)	f. Z " " " 23.50	1775
20.	L.	BRUTUS SEXTUS (ribbons longer)	f. DELECTAT . RUS .	1775
21.	L.	BRUTUS SEXTUS X (ribbons longer)	h. MUSIC * CHARMS	17-75
B	21.05 L.A	BRUTUS SEXTUS do 19.05 ^{23.50} h. W	MUSIC * CHARMS . 320.55	17-75
22.	L.	BRUTUS SEXTUS T F (under) h.	DELECTAT RUS *	
23.	L. X	BRUTUS SEXTUS (p190)	f. Z. PAX . PLA . CID	1775
AB	23.50 L.A.	" X T F (under)	23.50 (p23r) f. Z PAX . PLA . CID	1775
24.	R.	BRUTUS SEXTUS	f. BRITAN NIA	1771
B	24.55 R.B	BRUTUS SEXTUS 24.55 [?JG (under)]	f. Z BRITAN NIA . 10.03	1771
25.	R.	BRUTUS SEXTUS	f. BRITAN NIA	1774
B	25.55 R.B	BRUTUS SEXTUS 25.55 G UNDER	f. Z BRITAN NIA . 25.55	1774
26.	R.	BRUTUS SEXTUS	f. BRITONS RULE	1772
27.	R.	BRUTUS SEXTUS	f. DELECTAT RUS	1775
S	27.55 R.B.	BRUTUS SEXTUS (d-p23r) 24.55 G (under)	f. Z. DELECTAT . RUS . 13	1775

38. L. CLAUDUIS ROMANUS f. BRITAIN RULES 1771

39. L. CLAUDUIS ROMANUS f. BRITANNIA^s ISLE . 1774
 B 39.55 L.A. " " 39.55 I
 f.Z. BRITANNIA^s. ISLE . 1771[C]

40. L. CLAUDUIS ROMANUS f. DELECTAT RUS . * C 1774

A 40.55 L.A. CLAUDUIS ROMANUS (p.33.550) I
 I.C (under) 39.55 I
 f.Z. DELECTAT RUS . * C 1774. (S18)
 B 40.77 L.A. CLAUDUIS. ROMANUS, 40.77 II
 I.C (under) (p.33.550) f.Z. BRITAN NIA. 1771 ✓

~~41.~~ 41. L. CLAUDUIS . . ROMANUS . f. DELECTAT . RUS . 1771

~~41.~~ 41.50 L.A. CLAUDUIS. . ROMANUS. 41.50 f.Z. DELECTAT. RUS. 1771 ✓
 C (under) (p.41.550) 54.50

42. L. CLAUDUIS . . ROMANUS . f. PAX . PLA CID 1773

A 42.55 L.A. CLAUDUIS. . ROMANUS. 41.55 f.Z. PAX . PLA CID. 1773 ✓
 C (under) 42.55

43. L. CLAUDUIS . ROMANUS . h. HEBRIDES 17-81

44. L. CLAUDUIS . ROMANUS . h. HIBERNIA 17-71

45. L. CLAUDUIS . ROMANUS . h. NORTH . WALES 17-71

A 45.55 L.A. CLAUDUIS, X ROMANUS. (p.33.550) 45.55 f.Z. BRITAN NIA. 10.05 1774 ✓
 I.C (under) f.Z. MUSIC & CHARMS. 320.55 17-75 ✓
 B 45.57 L.A. CLAUDUIS. ROMANUS. 45.57 f.W. MUSIC & CHARMS. 320.55 17-75 ✓
 I.C (under)

~~46.~~ 46. R.B. CLAUDUIS ROMANUS 46.52 h.W. DELECTAT. R U S *
 DAB 46.05. R.B. " 46.52 h.W. " " *RUS* ✓
 (p.19.050)

A 46.55 RB CLAUDUIS ROMANUS 46.55 f.Z. DELECTAT. RUS. 1771 ✓

S B 47. R.B. CLAUDUIS ROMANUS 46.55 f.Z. PAX. PLA 23.55 CID 1775 ✓

48. R. CLAUDUIS ROMANUS f. BRITANNIA^S ISLE . 1774
B 48.50 RB " I.C (under) II f.Z. " " 1774 ✓
49. R. CLAUDUIS ROMANUS f. BRITANNIA^S ISLE . 1777

A 49.55 R.B. CLAUDUIS ROMANUS (p 33.55) f.Z. BRITANNIA^S ISLE . 1777.C ✗
I.C (under)

A D B 50. R.B. CLAUDUIS ROMANUS . 50.1 f.Z. DELECTAT RUS. X13 1775 ✓
B 50.05 R.B. " " 50.1 f.Z. BRITAN NIA. 25.55 1774 ✓
A B 51. R.B. CLAUDUIS ROMANUS . 50.1 f.Z. MAY BRITONS RULE 1779 ✓

52. R. CLAUDUIS . ROMANUS . f. DELECTAT RUS . 1774

53. R. CLAUDUIS . ROMANUS . f. PAX PLA CID. (1772?)
B 53.55 R.B. CLAUDUIS ROMANUS 53.55 IV f.Z. PAX PLA CID. 1772 ✓
B 53.77 R.B. " " 53.77 I.C. (under) f.Z. DELECTAT RUS. * C 40.55 1774. ✓
54. R. CLAUDUIS : ROMANUS . f. DELECTAT . RUS . 1771
B 54.50 R.B. " 54.50 I.C. under f.Z. " " RUS. 1771 ✓
55. R. CLAUDUIS : ROMANUS . f.Z. DELECTAT RUS . * C 40.55 1774

A 55.55 R.B. " " 55.55 (p 33.55) f.Z. " " * C 40.55 1774. ✓

56. R. CLAUDUIS: ROMANUS. f.Z. PAX. PLA . CID . 1773

A B 56.50 R.B. " : " 54.50 I.C. under (p 41.55) f.Z. " , PLA , CID . 42.55 1773 ✓

57. R. CLAUDUIS : ROMANUS . f. BRITAN NIA 1771

58. R. CLAUDUIS : ROMANUS . h. MUSIC CHARMS

59. L. CLEMENT PONT MAX (p590&r) - U. HIC.NOSTRAE.CREVERE.ROSAE.

A.S.B 59.55 L.D. CLEMENT XV. PONT MAX
(p59.55o&r)-.U. HINC. NOSIRÆ. CREVERE. ✓
ROSAE.

60. L. COLONEL KIRK

f. BRITONS HAPPY ISLE
(Cond. N.L. 164)

S.A 60.55 L.D. COLONEL KIRK . 60.55

f.X. BRITONS HAPPY ISLE
Sharp 168#13 60.55 Cond. 164. ✓

61. L. COLONEL KIRK

h. NORTH WALES.

S.A 61.55 L.D. COLONEL KIRK . 60.55

61.55

h.W. NORTH . WALES. ✓

62. L. COLONEL KIRK

h. NORTH WALES
Cond. N.W. 24 Sharp 168#11, D.S.P.P. 221

h. * NORTH WALES *

A.B 62.55 L.D. COLONEL KIRK . 60.55

h.W. * NORTH* *WALES* ✓

63. L. COLONEL KIRK

h. NORTH WALES 17-95

64. L. COLONEL KIRK

h. NORTH WALES 17-96

A.B 64.50 L.D. COLONEL KIRK . 60.55

h.W. NORTH WALES 17-96 ✓
Cond. N.W. 23 Sharp 168#10

A.B 65. L.D. COLONEL PERCIE KIRK (dp60.55) f.X. BRITONS OWN HAPPY
ISLE 1686 ✓

66. L. COLONEL PERCIE KIRK

f. BRITAN NIA . RULES THE MAIN

67. L. CORNWAL LIS IND f. BRITAN. NIA 1771

68. L. CORNWAL LIS IND f. BRITAN. NIA 1774

69.

B 69.50 L.R CORNWAL LIS IND 69.50 I f. BRITAIN RULES 1771 ✓

B 69.55 L.A CORNWAL " " 69.50 I f. BRITAIN RULES 1771 ✓

A 70. L.A CORNWAL LIS IND (P 33,55) f. BRITISH TARS 1797

AB 70.05 L.A. " " (P 70) II f. Z. " " 1797 70.05

71. L. CORNWAL LIS IND f. DELECTAN DVS . 1690

72. L. CORNWAL LIS . IND f. BATER SEA 1779
(Cond. Battersea 6)

72.55 L. CORNWALLIS . IND (small) N (under) f. BATERSEA 1779
Sharp 169 & 21 cond. B.G

B 73. L.A CORNWAL LIS . IND f. BRITAN NIA . RULES THE MAIN

73.05 L.A. " " " " III 15 f. Z. " " " 293.50 277

B. 74. L.A CORNWAL LIS . IND IV f. BRITAIN RULES 1771 ✓

75. L. CORNWAL LIS . IND f. BRITAN . NIA 1771

B 75.55 L.A CORNWAL LIS . IND V f. BRITAN . NIA. 1771 ✓

76. L. CORNWAL LIS . IND f. BRITAN RULE 1771

A 76.05 L.A. CORNWAL LIS . IND (P 70.0) ? f. Z. BRITAN RULE 1771 ✓

77. L. CORNWAL LIS . IND f. BONNY GIRL . 1779

S.A 77.50 L.A. CORNWAL LIS. IND. 77.50 f. Z. BONNY GIRL. 77.50 1779 ✓

I.G (under)

78. L. CORNWAL LIS. IND. f. BRITAN NIA . RULES THE MAIN
 A 78.50 L.A. CORNWAL LIS. IND. 77.50 f.Z. BRITAN NIA . RULES THE MAIN ✓
 11G (under)

79. L. CORNWAL LIS . IND . f. BRITISH GIRL S 1788
 A 79.50 L.A. CORNWAL LIS. IND. 77.50 f.Z. BRITISH GIRL 'S 79.50 1788 ✓
 11G (under)

80. R. CORNWAL LIS . IND . h. HEBRITES 17-69

81. R. CORNWAL LIS . IND . h. HIBERNIA 17-76

A 81.50 R.B. CORNWAL LIS . IND . ^(d. style) _{74.50} h.W. HIBERNIA . 81.55 17-76 ✓
 G (under)

82. R. CORNWAL LIS . IND . h. HIRARMIA 17-69

83. R. CORNWAL LIS IND f. BRITAINS ISLES 1771

84. R. CORNWAL LIS IND f. BRITONS RULE 1771

85. R. CORNWAL LIS IND f. BRITISH TARS 1797

86. R. CORNWAL LIS IND f. DELECTAN DOS 1690

87. R. CORNWAL LIS IND h. HIBERIA 17-76

88. R. CORNWAL LIS IND h. HIBERNIA 17-76

89. L. CORNWAL LIS . IRD f. BONNI FACE 1771

90. L. CORNWAL LIS . IRD f. BRITAN NIA . 1771

91. L. CORNWAL LIS . IRD f. BRITAN RULE 1771

~~91.50 L.A. CORNWAL LIS IRL~~^D f.Z. BRITAN RULE 1771
(p700)

92. R. DUKE OF BEDFORD f. BRITISH TARS 1797
~~92.05 R.C.~~ " " 31st 92.05 f.s.Y. Sharp 170 #34 Cond. 210#7

93. R. DUKE OF BEDFORD h.w. * MUSIC CHARMS *
~~93.05 R.C.~~ " " 92.05 h.w. * MUSIC. CHARMS 3
~~93.08 R.~~ h. MUSIC CHARMS Sharp 170 #35 Cond. 211 #8

A 94. R.B. DUKE OF YORK h.W. BRITANNIA'S HERO

95. R. DUKE OF . YORKE f. BRITAN NIA 1775

~~A 95.55 R.B. DUKE OF . YORKE~~ (crude) f.Z. BRITAN NIA. 1775

96. R. DUKE OF . YORKE h. HALFPENNY 17-81

97. R. DUKE OF . YORKE h. HIBERNIA 17-69
~~97.55 R.C. FRED. DUKE OF YORK HALFPENNY 1795~~ f.Y. HALFPENNY 97.55 1798
[Red Old metal] 434.57

98. R. GANGES . III . RATE f. BRITANNIA . RULES

~~98.05 R.B. GANGES . III . RATE .~~ f.Z. BRITANNIA . RULES .
~~98.07 R.B. GANGES . III . RATE .~~ f.Z. BRITANNIA . RULES .

99. R. GANGES . III . RATE . h. STRATFOR DENSIS . 17-81

100. R. GBOUIUSR INI RAX h. HIBERNIA 1766

101. R. GDOROVIS & PEL. LEW f. BRITISH TARS

102. R. GDOROVIS . TII RDX . f. BERTAN NUA . 1775

103. R. GDOROVIS . TII RDX . f. BERTEN NOE . 1771

B 103.05 R.B " " " 103.05 f.z BRITAI^U RULES 1771

104. R. GDOROVIS . TII RDX . (p330) F.Z. BRITAN NIA (6) TOKEN

A 104.05 R.B. " " " (p330) 103.05 f.z. " " 33 TOKEN

105. R. GDOROVIS TII RDX f. BRITAIN RULES 1731

106. R. GDORIOUS TII RDX: f. BRITAIT RULES

107. R. GDORIOUS TII RDX: f. BRITAN NIAS ISLES

108. L. GEOBGUIS TI ROX . f. BERTAN NUA 1775

109. L. GEOBGUIS TI ROX . f. BRITAN NIA TOKEN

110. L. GEOBGUIS TI ROX . f. BRITAT RULES 1771

111. L. GEOBGUIS TI ROX . f. PAX PLA CET 177?

111.55 R.B GEOUIUSR . INI . RAX . h.w. HIBR RNIA 17-66

111.77 RB [] GAIS. [] RAX f.z B1[] N[] RAI 1777

112. R. GEORCIVS III BEX

f. BRITAN NIA

113. R. GEORCIVS III KEX

h. NORTH WALES

~~B~~ 113.55 R.B. GEORCIVS III KEX.

~~B~~ 113.75 R.B. GEORCIVS III KEX.

114. L.~~A.~~ GEORGE FOR EVER (p60.55^o)

h.w. HIBE . RSA . 113.55 17-69

h.w. HIBE . RSA . 113.55 17-69

~~A~~ 114.50 L.A. " " " (p 60.55^o)

f.Z. BRITONS FOR EVER TOKEN

115. L. GEORGE GORDON

f. BATER SEA

1779

~~A~~ 115.50 L.A. GEORGE GORDON . 115.50 f.Z. BATER SEA . 115.50 1779

116

116. L. GEORGE GORDON

f. BRITAN . NIA . 1771

~~B~~ 116.50 L.A. GEORGE GORDON

f.Z. BRITAN . NIA . 1771

117. L. GEORGE GORDON

f. BRITONS RULE 1791

Sharp 169 #19, cond 114

~~A~~ 117.50 L.A. GEORGE GORDON . 115.50 f.Z. BRITONS RULE 117.50 1791

118. L. GEORGE GORDON

h. SOUTH WALES

17-96

Sharp 168 #6

~~D~~ 118.50 L.A. GEORGE GORDON . 115.50 h.w. SOUTH WALES 17-96
(Cond. S.W. 44)

~~Photo~~ 118.55 L.A. GEORGE GORDON . 115.50

f.Y. IRISH HALFPENNY 1795
(Cond. D&H Dublin 12)

(This Rx is found muled with

J.Lackington 1794

Liberty & Security 17-96

Earl Howe & the Glorious 1st of Ju.

119. R. GEORGE GORDON
B 119.05 R.B. " (p119.05) f. BRITAN NIA 1771
119.05 f.Z. BRITAN. NIA. 1771

A 120. R.B. GEORGE GORDON 119.05 f.Z. BRITONS RULE 12 1772

AB 121. R.B. GEORGE GORDON (p119.05) f.Z. BRITONS RULE 1776
(diff'd 119.05)

122. R. GEORGE GORDON f. DELECTAT . RUS 1775

123. R. GEORGE GORDON f. BONNY GIRL 1779

124. R. GEORGE GORDON f. BRITANNIA RULES THE MAIN.

125. R. GEORGE GORDON f. BRITISH TARS 1797

126. R. GEORGE GORDON h. NORTH WALES 1769

S 126.55 R. GEORGE GORDON f.Z. BRITEN? NAI 126.55 1775
(reversed) I.M (under)

127. L. GEORGE IL MAG f. BRITISH TARS 1797

127.55 L.A² " IL. MAC. 127.55 f. " " (p. 1797) 1797

128. L. GEORGE IL MAG h. NORTH WALES TOKEN
B 128.55 L. GEORGE II. MAC. 127.55 h. NORTH WALES TOKEN
(Cond. N.W. 18)

129. L. GEORGE II REX f. BRITAN NIA Sharp p. 168 #2 1752

130. R. GEORGE III REX f. BRITAN NIA 1771

131. R. GEORGE III RULES f. BRITAN NIA 1775

B 131.05 R.B. GEORGE III RULES f.Z. BRITAN NIA 1777

132. L.C. GEORGEIVS WASHINGTON	h.W. * NORTH WALES*
	Sharp 171-51, Cond. 158-35, D&P p. 226
133. L.C. GEORGEIVS WASHINGTON	h.W. ** NORTH WALES **
134. R. GEORGE KING OF B	f. HALF PENNY 1777
S.A. 134.55 R.B. GEORGE KING OF B B 134.57 R.B.	f.Z. HALF PENNY . 1777 f.Z. HALF PENNY . 1777
135. R. GEORGE LII REN	h. YELARIES 17-71
136. R. GEORGEON IL PES	h. HIBERNIA 16-96
137. R. GEORGE P ^R WALES 137.55 R. GEORGE P ^E WALES	h. BRITANNIA'S HERO h. Sharp 169 #38 cond. 254
138. L. GEORGE REIGN'D .	f. PITT FOR EVER 1730
A 138.50 L.A. GEORGE . REIGN'D .	f.Z. PITT FOR EVER 138.50 1730
139. L. GEORGE REIGNS	f. BATER SEA 1776
140. L. GEORGE REIGNS	f. BATER SEA 1779 Sharp 169 #18
B S.A 140.05 L.A. GEORGE REIGNS (p 140.050) 203.05	f.Z. BATER SEA . 115.55 1779
141. L. GEORGE REIGNS	f. BRITONS RULE 1791
142. L. GEORGE REIGNS	f. DELECTAN DUS 1771
143. L. GEORGE REIGNS	h. SOUTH WALES 17-96

144. R. GEORGE REIGNS <i>D 144.25 R.B</i>	f. BATER SEA	TOKEN
" "	f. Z " "	"
145. R. GEORGE REIGNS	f. BATER SEA	1776
146. L. GEORGE RULE	h. DELECT TATRUS	17-71
147. L. GEORGE RULED	f. BRITAIN'S ISLES	1721
<i>S 147.55 L.A. GEORGE RULED 147.55 I C (or G, under)</i>	<i>f. Z. BRITAINS ISLES (147.55) 1721</i>	
148. L. GEORGE RULED	f. BRITAIN'S ISLES	1731
149. L. GEORGE RULED	f. BRITAIN'S ISLES	1756
150. L. GEORGE RULED	f. BRITAIN'S ISLES	1771
<i>150.50 L.A. GEORGE RULED 147.55 I C (under)</i>	<i>f. Z. BRITAIN'S ISLES (147.55) 1771</i>	
151. L. GEORGE RULED .	h. BRITAIN'S ISLES	17-56
<i>151.55 L.A. GEORGE RULED. 147.55 I C (er G, under) (inverted)</i>	<i>h.W. BRITAIN'S ISLES.</i>	<i>17-56</i>
152. L. GEORGE RULES .	f. BATER SEA .	1776
153. L. GEORGE RULES .	f. BOENNY GIRL	1777
154. L. GEORGE RULES	f. BRITAIN RULES	1771

155. L. GEORGE RULES f. BRITAIN'S ISLES 1721
B 155.55 L.A. GEORGE RULES I 155.55 f. Z. BRITAIN'S ISLES 147.55 1721
156. L. GEORGE RULES f. BRITAIN'S ISLES 1730

S⁸ 156.55 L.A. GEORGE RULES I 147.55 f. Z. BRITAIN'S ISLES. 1730
I.C (under) 155.55

B 157. L. A. GEORGE RULES II f. Z. BRITAIN'S ISLES 1731

158. L. GEORGE RULES f. BRITANNIA GUARDS 1771
B 158.55 L.A. GEORGE RULES 158.55 IV f. Z. BRITAN. NIA. 1771
B 158.55 L.A. GEORGE RULES 158.55 IV f. Z. BRITAN. NIA. 1771
159. L. GEORGE RULES f. BRITAN NIA. ISLES

S⁸ 159.55 L.A. GEORGE RULES. (d. 147.55) IV f. Z. BRITAN NIA. ISLES
C.I (under)
(inverted)

* 160. L. A. GEORGE RULES. f. A. BRITANNIA'S ISLES 1773

A⁸ 160.55 L.A. GEORGE RULES. V f. Z. " ISLES

161. L. GEORGE RULES. f. BRITANNIA'S ISLES 1777

B 161.33 L.A. GEORGE RULES. 161.33 VII f. Z. BRITANNIA'S ISLES 1777
I.C (under)

S⁸ 161.05 L.A. GEORGE RULES. VI f. Z. BRITAN & RULE. 1771

162. L. GEORGE RULES. f. BRITISH TARS + 1771

B 162.55 L.A. GEORGE RULES. VII 162.55 f. Z. BRITISH TARS. 1771
G.D (under)

163. L. GEORGE RULES. f. DELECTAN DUS. 1771

S 163.50 L.A. GEORGE RULES. I C (under) f. Z. DELECTAN DUS. 1771

164. L. GEORGE RULES. f. DELECTAT RUS. C 1774.

B 164.55 L.A. GEORGE RULES. 161.33 VII f. Z. " " C 1774.
I.C (under)

S 164.55 L.A. GEORGE RULES. 162.55 VIII f. Z. BRITONS RULE. 1788
G. D (or G) (under) 164.55

B 164.77 L.A. GEORGE, [] RULES. 164.77 VIII f. Z. BRITONS RULE 117.50 1791

165.	L. GEORGE.	RULES.	h.	NORTH WALES	17-69
SA 165.55	L.A. GEORGE.	RULES. <i>uc (under)</i>	h.w.	NORTH WALES	17-60
SA 166.54	L. GEORGE.	RULES <i>T (under)</i>	164.77 B f.Z.	BRITANNIA'S EARD.	1771
	<i>T Same</i>				
SA 166.50	L.A. GEORG(RULES. <i>T (under)</i>	f.Z.	BRITANNI()EARD.	1771
167.	L. GEORGE	RULES	h.	DELECT TATRUS	17-71
168.	L. GEORGE	RULES	h.	NORTH WALES	17-81
SA 168.55	L.A. GEORGE.	..RULES.	f.Z.	BRITAN. .NIA.	1771
169.	L. GEORGE .	RULES . I.G.	f.	DELECTAT RUS. * C	1774
SA 169.55	L.A. GEORGE.	RULES. <i>I C (or G under)</i>	f.Z.	DELECTAT RUS. * C	1774.
170.	L. GEORGE .	RULES . I.G.	h.	HEBRIDES	17-81
171.	L. GEORGE	RULES	h.	HILAR IES	17-71
SA 171.55	L.A.	<i>..</i>	h.w.	HILIA RIAS	17-71
172.	L. GEORGE	RULES	h.	HISPAN IOLA .	17-36
173.	L. GEORGE	RULES	h.	NORTH WALES	17-60
174.	L. GEORGE	RULES	h.	NORTH WALES	17-69

175. L.	GEORGE	RULES	h.	NORTH WALES	17-71	
176. L.	GEORGE	RULES	h.	NORTH WALES	J7-7J	
<i>B 176.05 L.A.</i>	"	"	<i>XII</i>	<i>h.W. NORTH WALES.</i>	<i>J7-7J</i>	
177. L.	GEORGE	RULES	h.	NORTH WALES	17-75	
178. L.	GEORGE	RULES	I.G. h.	NORTH WALES	J7-8J	
<i>178.55 L.</i>	"	"	<i>I C (under)</i>	<i>h.</i>	<i>" Sharp 168 # 5</i>	
179. L.	GEORGE	RULES	(T under)	h.	NORTH WALES	
<i>B 179.55 L.A.</i>	GEORGE	RULES	<i>T (under)</i>	<i>h.W. NORTH WALES.</i>	<i>J7-8J</i>	
<i>164.77 IX</i>						
180. L.	GEORGE	RULES	h.	NORTH WALES	17-82	
<i>B 180.55 L.A.</i>	"	"	<i>XII</i>	<i>h.W. "</i>	<i>Sharp 165 # 4</i>	
181. R.	GEORGE	RULES	f.	BRITANNIA	1771	
<i>S B</i>	182. R.B.	GEORGE	RULES	I	h.W. BRITAIN'S ISLES	
					17-56	
183. R.	GEORGE	RULES	f.	BRITAIN NIAS	ISLE 1791	
184. R.	GEORGE	RULES	(RudeWork)	f.	BRITONS RULE	1791
<i>184.55 R.</i>						
185. R.	GEORGE	RULES	" "	h.	NORTH WALES	17-56
<i>B 185.20 R.B.</i>	<i>GEORGE</i>	<i>RULES.</i>	<i>III</i>	<i>h.W. "</i>	<i>Sharp 169 # 22</i>	<i>17-56</i>
<i>GEORGE</i>	<i>RULES.</i>	<i>IV</i>	<i>h.W. NORTH WALES</i>			
<i>A 185.05 R.B.</i>	<i>GEORGE</i>	<i>RULES.</i>	<i>II</i>	<i>(p1600)</i>		<i>17-60</i>
186. R.	GEORGE	RULES	(RudeWork)	h.	NORTH WALES	17-61
<i>186.30 R.</i>	<i>GEORGE</i>	<i>RULES.</i>		<i>h.</i>	<i>" "</i>	<i>17-61</i>
<i>D-A 186.55 R.B.</i>	<i>GEORGE</i>	<i>RULES.</i>	<i>IV</i>	<i>h.W. NORTH WALES</i>	<i>32.55</i>	<i>17-61</i>
187. R.	GEORGE	RULES	(RudeWork)	h.	NORTH WALES	17-69
<i>B 187.55 R.B.</i>	<i>GEORGE</i>	<i>RULES.</i>	<i>II</i>	<i>h.W. NORTH WALES.</i>		<i>17-69</i>

S	188. R.B. GEORGE . RULES .	h.W. NORTH WALES	17-75
B	188.50 R.B. GEORGE . RULES .	h.W. NORTH & WALES sharp p169 #24	17-75
	189. R. GEORGE . RULES .	h. NORTH WALES	17-82
	189.50 R. GEORGE . RULES .	h. sharp p169 #25	17-82
	190. R. GEORGE . RULES .	h. NORTH WALES	17-82
	191. R. GEORGE . RULES .	h. NORTH WALES	17-82
	192. R. GEORGE . RULES .	f. BRITANNIA'S BARD	1771
	193. R. GEORGE . RULES .	h. HEREKNIA	1769
	194. R. GEORGE . RULES .	h. HIBEKNIA T D	1760
	195. R. GEORGE . RULES .	f. HILARITAS	1771
	196. R. GEORGE . RULES .	HISPAN NIOLA	1791
	197. R. GEORGE . RULES .	MUSIC CHARMS	1775
	198. R. GEORGE . RULES .	PAX PLACID	1772
	199. R. GEORGERY . TOL . REN	BONNY GEL	
	200. L. GEORGES . RULES .	h. HEBR IDES	1771
S	201. R.B. GEORGE SUSSEX .	f.Z. BATER SEA	TOKEN
B	201.05 R.B. " " . I	f.Z. " " .	TOKEN
	201.05 R. GEORGE SUSSEX .	f. BATERSEA .	TOKEN
		Sharp p169 #29 cont B9	

202. R.	GEORGE	SUSSEX	f.	BATER	SEA	1772
203. R.	GEORGE	SUSSEX	f.	BATER	SEA	1779
A 203.05 R.B.	GEORGE	SUSSEX	203.05 (pl400)	F.Z.	BATER SEA.	115.55 1779
A 204. R.B.	GEORGE	SUSSEX	203.05	f.Z.	BRITONS RULE	117.50 1791
205. R.	GEORGE	SUSSEX	f.	DELECTAN	DUS	1771
206. R.	GEORGE	SUSSEX	h.	NORTH	WALES	17-61
B 206.05 R.B.	"	"	IV	h.w	" : "	32.55 17-61
207. R.	GEORGE	SUS-SEX	f.	BRITAIN	RULES	1771
B 207.05 R.B.	GEORGE	SUS-SEX	IV 207.05	F.Z.	BRITAIN RULES	1771
B 208. R.B.	GEORGE	SUS-SEX	III 207.05	F.Z.	BRITAN . . NIA	1771
209. R.	GEORGE	SUS-SEX	f.	BRITAN	RULE	1771
210. R.	GEORGE	TEL	REN	h.	YELAREBIH	17-77
211. L.	GEORGIAS	II	REX	f.	BRITAN NIA	1731
212. R.	GEORGIAS	III	REX	f.	BRITAN NIA	1771
B 212.55 RB	GEORGIV	III	REX (crude)	h.w.	HIBL NIA (crude)	17-71
213. L.	GEORGIVS	II	REN	f.	BUNNY GIRL	
B 213.33 L.A.	GEORGIVS	II	RER	F.Z.	BRITAN RULES	1771
S 213.55 L.A.	GEORGIUS	II	REX	F.Z.	BRITAN . . RULES	1771
B 213.78 R.B.	GEORGIUS	III	REX	213.78 h.w.	□	17-69
214. R.	GEORGIUS	III	REX	h.	NORTH WALES	1782
B 214.55 R.B.	GEORGIUS	III	REX	213.78 h.w.	HIBERNIA	17-66

215. L. GEORGIVS II REX f. BRITAN NIA 1737 .

215.02

215.05

215.

216. L. GEORGIVS . II REX . f. BRITAN NIA 1751

D 216.02 L.A. GEORGIVS . II REX . f.Z. BRITAN NIA . 1752

216.

217. L. GEORGIVS . II REX . f. BRITAN NIA 1771

218. L. GEORGIVS . II REX . f. BRITAN NIA 1775

219. L. GEORGIVS . II REX . f. BRITAN NIA 1792

220. L. GEORGIVS . II REX . f. BRITAN RULES 1771

221. L. GEORGIVS . II REX . f. BRITANNIA 1775

222.3 L.A. HIBERNIA 17-69
222. L. GEORGIVS . II REX . h. HIBERNIA 17-51

222.4 L.A. " ; " ; " ; " h.w . " 17-69
222.47 L.A. " ; " ; " ; " h.w . " 17-82
222.55 L.A. GEORGIVS II REX f.Z. BRIE E I NE, 1, R 17(?)

P-M (has been punched
(into die over "IVS" and (Reverse die has not
(I R inverted has been been altered.)
(punched into die under bust.)
(Also "X" of die has been over punched with something.)
Wgt. 91.5 Fin^t[940]

223. R.	GEORGIVS . II REX .	h. HIBERNIA	17-81
224. R.	GEORGIVS . II REX .	f. BRITAN NIA	1771
225. R.	GEORGIVS III REX	f. BRITAN NIA	1771
225.			
225.			
225.			
226. R.	GEORGIVS III REX	f. BRITAN NIA	1778
227. R.	GEORGIVS III REX	f. BRITAN NIA	1787
227. R.	GEORGIVS III REX	f. BRITAN NIA	1787
227. R.	GEORGIVS III REX	f. BRITAN NIA	1788
228. R.B.	GEORGIVS III REX	h.W. HIBERNIA	1769
A 228.11 R.B.	" : " : "	h.W. "	17-66
A 228.22 R.B.	" : " : "	h.W. ["]	17-69
229. R.B.	GEORGIVS III REX	h.W. HIBERNIA	1781
A 229.11 R.B.	" . III . REX .	h.W. "	17-[]
B 229.12 R.B.	" . III . REX .	h.W. "	17-81
B 229.15 RB	III . "	h.W. HIBERNIA	17-69
B 229.55 RB	GEORGIVS III . REX]	h.W. HIB[]	17-76
B 229.66 RB	GEORGIVS . III . REX .	h.W. HIBERNIA,	17-82
[Q] RB GEORGIVS III DG REX fz [B]RITAN NIA []			

230. L. XER . III SVIEROEG f. AIN NATIRE 1771

S 230.55 L.A. GEORGIVS LUDOVICUS XVI -T. (blank)

231. R. GEORGIVS TIL REN h. HIDERALA 17-69

A 232. R.B. GEORGIVS TRIUMPHO f. X. VOCE POPOLI 1783

A B 232.50 RB " " f. X. " " 1783

233. L. GEORGLVS II RER f. BRITAIN RULES 1771

234. L. GEORGUIS II REX f. BRITAN NET 1771

235. L. GEORGUIS II REX h. W. HIBERNIA 17-76

A 235.55 L.A. " " II. REX. h. W. " " 17-76

B 235.77 R.B. GEORGUIS. III. REX f. Z. BRITAIN RULES 1771

236. L. GEORGUIS III RUS f. BRITAN NIA 1771

237. L. GEORGUIS III RUX f. BRILLA NGE 1771

238. L. GEORGUIS III RUX f. BRITAN NET 1771

239. R. GEORGUIS III RUX f. BRITAN NIA 1771

B 239.55 R.B. GEORGUIS. III. RUX. f. Z. BRITAN NIA. 1777

240. R. GEORG VIX II RFX f. BRIT AIN 1770

S 240.55 R.B. GEORGVIS III . R()X . f.Z. BRITAN () 1777

241. R. GEOR IOUS III VIS h. NORTH WALES 17-61

242. L.	GEOR IVS II . REN	f. BONNY GIRL .	1771
B 242.55 L.A'	GEORIVS. II . REN . c (undr)	f.Z. BONNY. GIRL .	1771
243. L.	GEOR IVS II . REN	f. BONNY LAS .	(1774?)
244. R.	GEOR IVS . PIL . SEX .	f. BRITAN NIA	1775
245. R.	GEOR IVS . PIL . SEX .	f. BRITISH TARS	1767
S 245.55 R.B.	GEORIVS. PIT . SEX.	f.Z. BRITISH TARS.	1767
246. R.B.	GEORIUVS III VES	f.X. BRITT	
A 246.5 R.B.	" " "	f. Z. BRITT .	
247. R.	GEORIUVS III VES	f. BRITAN NIA	1771
248. R.	GEORGUGIS III . RUX	f. BRITAN RULES	1771
249. R.	GEORGUGIS III . RUX	h. HIBERNIA	17-76
250. R.	GEORGUMS III	f. BRITAN NIA	1771
B 250.55 R.B.	GEORUGIS. III . RUX	h.w. HIBERNIA	17-76
251. R.	GEOTUISRINI RAX	h. HIBERNIA	17-66
252. R.	GIVE US PEACE	f. PITT FOR EVER	1770
A 252.55 R.B.	GIVE US. PEACE.	f.Z. PITT FOR EVER <u>138.50</u>	1730
253. L.	GLACIOVS DEI . PAX	f. BONNEY GERL	1779
254. L.	GLACIOVS DEI . PAX	f. BRITAN RULES	1771

255. L.	GLACIOUS DEI . PAX	f.	BRITAN	NIA	1771
B 255.50 L.A	GLACIOUS DEI . PAX . B (under)	f.Z	B[]A	[]
256. L.	GLACIOUS DEI . PAX	f.	BRITAN	NIA	1774
257. L.	GLACIOUS DEI . PAX	f.	BRITAN	RULE	1771
258. L.	GLACIOUS DEI . PAX	f.	BRITAN	RULES	1771
259. R.	GLACIOUS DEI . PAX	f.	BRITAN	RULES	1771
A 260. R.B.	GLACIOUS DEI . PAX (p260o)	h.w.	HEBRIDES		17-97
A 260.55 R.B	" DEI[] PAX	h.w.	HEBRIDES		
SA 261. L.A.	GLAUCOVS . DEI . PAX . (p260o) (p 40. 0)	f.Z.	BONNEY	GERL .	1777
B 262. L.A'	GLAUCOVS . DEI . PAX . 261 st	f.Z.	BONNY	GIRL	1771
263. L.	GLORIOVS II REN	f.	BRITAN	NIA	1775
264. L.	GLORIOVS II REN	f.	BRITAN	NIA	1797
265. L.	GLORIOVS II REX	f.	BRITAN	NIA	1777
B 265.55 L.A ²	" II . REX []	f.Z.	"	265.55	1775
266. R.	GLORIOVS III VES	h.	HEBRIDES		17-81
267. R.	GLORIOVS III VES	h.	HIBEKNIA		
268. R.	GLORIOVS III . VIS .	f.	BONNY	GIRL	1779
B 268.05 R.B.	" " " 268.05 f.Z.	BONNY	GIRL.		1779
269. R.	GLORIOVS III . VIS .	f.	BRITAN	NIA	1775
B 269.05 R.B.	" " " 268.05 f.Z.	BRITAN	NIA.	265.55	1775

270. R. GLORIOVS III . VIS . f. BRITAN RULES 1771

271. R. GLORIOVS III . VIS . f. BRITAN TARS (1771?)

S 271.55 R.A. GLORIOVS. III . VIS . 271.55-1 G.D (under) f.Z. BRITISH TARS . 1771

272. R. GLORIOVS III . VIS . f. BRITON S RULE 1788

S 272.55 R.B. GLORIOVS. III . VIS . 272.55-2 G.D (under) f.Z. BRITON S RULE . 1788

B 272.57 R.B. GLORIOVS. III . VIS . G.D (under) 272.57-1 f.Z. BRITISH TARS. 1797 70.05

273. R. GLORIOVS III . VIS . f. BITIT

274. R. GLORIOVS IER VES f. BRITAN NIA 1771

275. R.B. GLORIOVS . IER . VES . h.W. HEBRIDES 17-91

A 275.59 R.B. GLORIOVS . IER . VES . G.D (under) h. W. HEBRIDES . 17-91

276. L. GLORIOVS . IER VIS . h. HIRAROSA . 17-69

277. R.B. GLORIOVS . IER VIS . f.Z. BRITAN NIA . RULES THE MAIN

B 277.50 R.B. " IER VIS . f.Z. "

278. R. GLORIOVS . IER VIS . f. BRITISH TARS . 1771

279. R. GLORIOVS . IER . VIS f. BRITAN NIA . RULES THE MAIN

280. R. GLORIOVS . IER . VIS BRITAN RULE 1771

B 280.55 R.B. GLORIOVS . IER . VIS . 280.55 f.Z. BRITAN RULE 1771

D G 281. R. GLORIOVS . IER . VIS f. BRITAIN RULES 1771

S 281.55 R.B. GLORIOVS IERVIS . f.Z. BRITA IN RULES 1771

282. R. GLORIOVS . IER . VIS f. BRITONS RULE . 1771

283. R. GLORIOVS . IER . VIS f. BRITISH TARS . 1797

B. 283.50 R.B. " " IER.VIS. 280.50 f.Z. " " 1797 70.05
[P.G. under]

284. R. GLORIOVS . IER . VIS h. NORTH WALES 17-61

285. R. GLORIOVS . IER . VIS shipU. VAL . T BRIT TISH TARS

A 285.50 R.B. GLORIOVS X IER . VIS. shipU. VAL.T BRIT TISH TARS 285.50
I.G (Under) Edge PAYABLE AT LONDON OR BRIGHTON

286. L. GLORIOVS . JAR . VIS f. BRITAN NIA 1774

B. 286.55 L.A. GLORIOUS . JAR . VIS f.Z BRITAN NIA. 25.55 1774

287. L. GLORIOVS . JAR . VIS f. BRITAN RULES 1771

288. L. GLORIOVS . NE . SON f. BRITISH TARS 1767

289. L. GLORIOVS . PELLEW . f. HALFPENNY . 1796

B. 289.50 L.C. " " 289.50 f.Y. " " 1796

S 290. L.C. GLORIOVS PELLEW. 289.50 f.Y. INCORPORATED BY ACT OF 290
PARLIAMENT 1792

291. L.C. GLORIOVS PELLEW. h.W * MUSIC CHARMS

B. 291.05 L.C. " " (p 289.50 h.W * MUSIC CHARMS

292. L. GLORIOVS PE . LEW f. BRITAN NIA . RULES THE MAIN

A 292.50 L.A. GLORIOVS 292.50 PE . LEW f.Z. BRITAN NIA . RULES THE MAIN
I.G (under) (p 289.50)

293. L.	GLORIOVS	PE . LEW	f.	BRITISH TARS	1771
294. L.	GLORIOVS	PE . LEW	f.	BRITISH TARS	1797
294.55					
A 294.50	L.A. GLORIOVS	PE . LEW	shipU.	BRITISH TARS	1797
	(292.50)	I.G (under)			10.05
		(296.50)			
295. L.	GLORIOVS	PE . LEW	f.	BRITONS RULE	1771
296. L.	GLORIOVS	PE . LEW	ship	VAL.T BRIT TISH TARS	
A 296.50	L.A. GLORIOVS	PE . LEW	shipU.	VAL.T BRIT TISH TARS	285.50
	(292.50)	I.G (under)	Edge Payable at London or BRIGHTON		
A 296.75	L.A. GLORIOUS	PELEW	f.Z.	BERTEN NAI	1765 1775
X 297. R.A. GLORIOUS	PEL-LEW		f.Z.	BRITISH TARS	1797
A 297.55					
298. R.	GLORIOUS . TIL . ROX .		h.	HOS SANNA .	17-61
299. R.	GLORIVS IER . VES		h.	HEBRIDES	17-81
S 299.50	R.B. GLORIUS. IER ()ES		h.W.	HEBRIDES	17-81
300. R. GLORIVS	PIT . SEX		f.Z.	BONNY GIRL .	1779
A 300.50 R.B. GLORIVS.	PIT . SEX	300.50 f.Z.	BONNY GIRL .	77.50 1779	
301. R.	GLORIVS	PIT . SEX	f.	BRITISH TARS	1767
302. R.	GLORIVS	PIT . SEX	f.	BRITONS RULE	1767
S 302.55	R.B. GLORIVS.	PIT . SEX.	300.50 f.Z.	BRITONS RULE .	1788
		G.D (under)		1767.55	
303. R.	GLORIUS	IES . VES	h.	HEBRIDES	17-97

304. R.	GLORIUVS . III. VIS	f.	BRITAT	
S 304.05 R.B.	GLORIUVS. III . VIS	f.Z.	BRITI . (or BRTIT ?) (Wood's No.33)	
305. L.	GOD SAVE THE KING .	f.	BRITAN NIA .	1771
306. L.	GOD SAVE THE KING .	f.	BRITAN NIAS .	ISLES
A 306.55 L.A	" " "	306.55	f.Z. BRITAIN NIAS.	ISLES.
307. L.A.	GOD SAVE THE KING .	f.Z.	BRITAN RULES .	1771
B 307.13 L.A.	" " "	307.13	f.Z. BRITAN RULES .	1771
S 307.05 L.D.	GOD SAVE THE KING (307.05 BAGNALL (under))	f.Z.	BRITAT RULES	1771
S B 308.55 L.D.	GOD SAVE THE KING (308.55 BAGNALL (under))	308.55 (entirely diff style) 308.55 (entirely diff style)	h.W. NOBE BGTA	16-96
A 308.05 L.A.	GOD SAVE THE KING	307.05 307.13	f.Z. BRITAIN NIAS.	ISLES.
A 309. L.A.	GOD SAVE THE KING	308.05	f.Z. OF ENG LAND	1772
B 309.55 L.D.	" BAGNALL (under)"	308.05	f.D. " " "	1772
310. R.	GOD SAVE THE KING	f.	BRITAN NIA .	ISLES
B 311. R.B	GOD SAVE THE KING	311.	f.Z. BRITAN NIA .	1771
B 311.05 R.B	" " "	311	f.Z. BRITAN NIA .	1771
312. R.	GOD . SAVE . THE . KING .	f.	BRITANNIA RULES	1771
313. R.	GOD . SAVE . THE . KING .	h.	MUSIC * CHARMS	17-75

S-A 314aa. R.B. GOD SAVE THE KING
314aa

shrub U. BE AS YOU SEEM TO BE
1796

A 314bb. R.B. GOD SAVE THE KING

shrub U. BE AS YOU SEEM TO BE
1796

315. R. GOD SAVE THE KING

f. BRITAN NIA 1774

S-A 316. R.B. GOD SAVE THE KING
314aa
316.05 R. " " "

h.w. * NORTH * * WALES *
h. NORTH * * WALES *
Sharp 169-28 cond. N.W. 20

A 317. R.B. GOD SAVE THE KING
314aa

f. NORTH WALES 16 1792

A 317.05 R.B. " " "

f. h.w. " 16" 1799
Sharp 169-27 cond. N.W. 19

318. R. GOD SAVE THE REALM

f. DELECTAT . RUS 1775

319. R. GOD SAVE THE REALM

h. MUSIC * CHARMS 17-75

A 320. R. GOD SAVE THE REALM

f. X. PAX PLA . CID (p23-1) 1775

A 320.03 R.B. " " "

f. Z. PAX. PMA . CID 19.05 1775

S 320.55 R.B. GOD.SA VE.TH.KING 320.55

h.w. MUSIC * CHARMS . 17-75

B 320.77 R.B. GOD.SA VE.TH.KING 320.85

f. Z. BRITANNIA RULES 1770 1

321. L. GOD SAVE US ALL .

f. BEL * ONA 1777

322. L. GOD SAVE US ALL .

f. BRITAN NIA 1774

323. L. GOD SAVE US ALL .

h. HIBERNIA 16-96

B 323.05 L. " " " "

h. HIBERNIA . 16-96

324. L. GOD SAVE US ALL .

h. MUSIC * CHARMS 17-75

325. L. GOD SAVE US ALL .

h. NOBEBGTA 16-96

326. L.	GOD SAVE US ALL .	h.	* NORTH * * WALES *	
327. L.	GEORGAIS TII TAX	f.	BIRMIN RAI	1777
328. L.	GEORGAIS TII TAX	f.	BRITAIN RULES	1777
<i>328.55 R.B.</i>	<i>GOERGAIS . TII . RAX</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>BRITAIN RULES</i>	<i>1777</i>
329. R.	GOERGIUV . III . PAX	f.	BRITAN NIA	1774
330. R.	GOERGIUV . III. PAX	h.	HIBEKNIA	17-69
331. L.	GORDIUS REYS	f.	BRITAIN RULES	1777
332. L.	GORDIUS REYS	f.	BRITAN NIA	1771
333. L.	GORDIUS REYS	h.	DELECTATRUS	17-81
<i>333.55 L.A.</i>	<i>GORDIUS . . REYS .</i>	<i>h.W.</i>	<i>DELECT TATRUS</i>	<i>17-81</i>
<i>333.55</i>				
<i>333.57 L.A.</i>	<i>GORDIUS . . REYS .</i>	<i>(p40 9)</i>	<i>h.W.</i>	<i>HEBRIDES</i>
<i>333.55</i>				
334. R.	GORDIUS REYS	f.	BRITAN NIA	1771
335. R.	GORDIUS REYS	f.	DELECTAN DUS	1777
336. R.	GORDIUS REYS	f.	DRLECTAN RUS	1777
337. R.	GORDIUS REYS	h.	DELECTATRUS	17-81
338. R.	GORDIUS REYS	h.	HEBRIDES	17-81

339. R. GORGIVS III . REX . h. HIBERNIA 17-81

340. R. GRAGRORY . III . RUS . f. PAX PLA CID . 1770

341. R. GREGORIVS . III . PON . f. BRITAN RULES 1771

342. R. GREGORIVS . III . PON . f. BRITISH GIRLS 1788

343. R. GREGORIVS . III . PON . h. HEBRIDES 17-81

A 343.50 R.B. GREGORIVS . III . PON . ^(p 33,55) h.w. HEBRIDES ^(p 33,57r) 17-81
I C (under)

344. R. GREGORIVS . III . PON . f. BRITAN RULES 1771

345. R. GREGORS III PON f. BRITAN NIA . RULES THE MAIN
B 345.05 R.B. " " f.z. BRITONS RULE. 1771

346. R. GREGORS III PON f. BRITA IN RULES 1771

347. R. GREGORVS III PAX h. HEBRIDES 17-81

348. R. GREGORVS III PAX h. HEBRIDES 17-97

349. R. GREGORVS III PON f. BRITAN NIA 1771

350. L. GREGORY . II . f. BELLONA 1756

351. L. GREGORY . II . BAN BON GEL

B 351.55 L.A. GREGORY. TI BAN f.z. BONNEY GEL [?]

B 352. L.A' GREGORY . TI . ROW . h. W. HIBERNIA (X) 17-71

353. L. GREGORY . TI . ROW . h. NORTH WALES 17-71

354. L. GREGORY . III PAX f. BONNI FACE ()

355. R. GREGORY . III . PON f. BEL * ONA 1777

S 355.55 R.B. GREGORY . III . PON . I f.Z. BEL * ONA (355.55) 1771
G (or -θ under, inverted) 945

356. R. GREGORY III . PONT . f. BEL * ONA 1771

357. R. GREGORY III . PONT . f. BRITAN NIA 1771

358. R. GREGORY . III . PON . f. BOENY GIRL 1771

S 358.55 R.B. GREGORY . III . PON . II f.Z. BOENY GIRL 1771
[I.C under] 358.55

359. R. GREGORY . III . PON . f. BONNY GIRL 1771

360. R. GREGORY . III . PON . f. BRITAIN RULES 1731

A 360.50 R.B. GREGORY . III . PON . (360.50) f.Z. BRITAIN RULES 1731
I.C (under)

361. R. GREGORY . III . PON . f. BRITAIN RULES 1771

B 361.35 R.B. GREGORY . III . PON . (III) f.Z. " " 1771
I.C (under)

S 361.55 R.B. GREGORY . III . PON . (III) f.Z. BRITAIN RULES. 1771
I.C (under) 358.55

B 362. R. GREGORY . III . PON . f. BRITAIN RULES 1777

363. R. GREGORY . III . PON . f. BRITAIN S ISLES 1721

A 363.55 R.B. GREGORY. III. PON. ^{360.50} f.Z. BRITAINS ISLES ^{147.55} 1721
I.C (under)

364. R. GREGORY. III. PON. f. BRITAIN S ISLES 1730

B 364.55 R.B. " " ^{147.55} f.Z. BRITAINS ISLES. 1730
I.C (under) ^{364.55}

365. R. GREGORY. III. PON. f. BRITAIN S ISLES 1771

365.5

S 365.50 R.B. GREGORY. III. PON. ^{147.55} f.Z. BRITAINS ISLES 1771
I.C (under) ^{364.55}

366. R. GREGORY. III. PON. f. BRITAINS ISLES 1771

B 366.50 R.B. " " ^{147.55} f.Z. " " 1771
I.C (under)

367. R. GREGORY. III. PON. f. BRITAN NIA 1771

B 367.57 R.B. " " " ^{147.55} f.Z. BRITAN RULE 1771

A 367.53 R.B. GREGORY. III. PON. f.Z. BRITAN NIA ^{147.55} 1771
367.53 G.D (under) ^{265.55}

? 367. R.B. GREGORY. III. PON. f.Z. BRITISH GIRL 1788

A 367.58 R.B. GREGORY. III. PON. f.Z. BRITISH TARS + 1771
367.53 G.D (under)

368. R. GREGORY. III. PON. f. PAX PLA CID. 1773

369. R. GREGORY. III. PON. f. BONNY GIRL. 1779

A 369.50 R.B. GREGORY. III. PON. ^{147.55} f.Z. BONNY GIRL. 77.50 1779
[G.D (+C) (under)]

370. R. GREGORY. III. PON. f. BRITONS RULE. 1771

B 370.23 R.B. GREGORY. III. PON. G.D ^{147.55} f.Z. BRITONS RULE. 77.50 1779

S 370.05 R.B. GREGORY. III. PON. ^{147.55} f.Z. BRITISH GIRL'S 79.50 1788

371. R. GREGORY. III. PON. f. PAX PLA CID. 1779

372. R.	GRUMRUIS .	ITI NEX	h.	HIBERNIA	17-76
373. R.	GRUMRUIS .	ITI NEX	h.	HIRARMIA .	17-76
374. R.	GSOIUISE .	INI . BAX	h.	NTBRRNIA	17-66
375. R.	GVLIELMVS	SHACKSPIRE	f.	BRITANNIA ^s ISLES	17-76
A 375.5 B	"	"	f.z		17-76
376. L.	GULIELMUS .	SHAKESPEAR.	f.	BRITANNIA . RULES .	
376.50 L.	GULIELMVS	SHAKESPEAR	f.		
376.55 L.	"	"	f.	SHARP 168 #16 Cond 227	1771 Sharp 169 #20
377. L.A.	GULIELMUS .	SHAKESPEAR.	f.	BATERSEA	
S 377.05 L.A.	()S	()SHAKESPEAR.	f.z.	BRITANNIA ^s BARD	1771 Cond 18 #8
378. L.	GULIELMUS .	SHAKESPEAR.	f.	BRI TON'S	GLORY
378.51 L.	GULIELMUS	SHAKESPEAR	f.	BRITONS	GLORY
379. L.	GULIELMUS .	SHAKESPEAR.	f.	ENG LANDS	GLORY
379.31 L.	GULIELMVS	SHAKESPEAR	f.	ENGLANDS	GLORY
S 379.50 L.D.	GULIELMUS	SHAKESPEAR 1c (very small under)	f.X.	ENG LANDS	GLORY
380. R.	GULIELMUS	SHAKESPEAR	f.	BRITAN NIA	1771
A 381aa R.B.	GULIELMUS	SHAKESPEAR (p 40)	f.z.	BRITAN NIA	1774
A 381bb R.B.	GULIELMUS	SHAKESPEAR (dp 40)	f.z.	BRITAN NIA	10.05 ^{1st} 1774
382. R.	GULIELMUS	SHAKESPEAR	f.	BRITAN NIA . RULES THE MAIN	
383. R.	GULIELMUS	SHAKESPEAR	f.	BRITAN RULE	1771

384. R. GULIELMUS SHAKESPEAR f. BRITON S RULE . 1771

385. R. GULIELMUS SHAKESPEAR f. BRITON S RULE 1772

386. ^aR.B GULIELMUS SHAKESPEAR f.Z. BRITON S RULE ^{386.} 1791
^b386. ^a " " Sharp p.169 # 31 (cont. 224) ^{386.}

387. R.B. GULIELMUS SHAKESPEAR h.W. MUSIC * CHARMS 17-75

S 387.05 R.B. GULIELMUS SHAKESPEAR (p^{387.55}) h.W. MUSIC * CHARMS. ^{387.05} 320.55 17-75

S 387.55 R.B. GULIELMUS SHAKESPEAR 387.55 h.W. MUSIC * CHARMS. ^{387.05} 320.55 17-75

A 388. R.B. GULIELMUS SHAKESPEAR h.W. STRATFOR DIENSIS. 17-81
A 388.50 R. " " R. 387.55 STRATFOR/DIENSIS. ¹⁷⁻⁸¹
Sharp p.169 # 26 cont. 113

A 388.75 R.B. GULIELMUS SHAKESPEAR (p^{389.00}) h.W. HI()IA. 17-81

389. L.A. GULIELMUS SHAKSPEAR h.W. HISPAÑ NIOLA 17-91

A 389.55 L.A. GULIELMUS SHAKSBEAR (p^{390.00}) h.W. HISPAÑ NIOLA . 17-91

390. R. GULIEMUS SHAKESPEAR f. BRITAN NIA 1771

A 390.55 R.B. GULIEMUS SHAKESPEAR ^{390.55} f.Z. BRITAN NIA . 1771

391. R. GULIEMUS SHAKESPEAR f. BRITAN NIA 1774

A 391.50 R.B. GULIEMUS SHAKESPEAR ^{390.55} f.Z. BRITAN NIA ^{II} _{381.00} 1774

A 391.55 R.B. GULIEMUS SHAKESPEAR ^{390.55} f.Z. BRITAN NIA . ¹⁷⁷⁴ _{391.55}

392. R.	GULIEMUS	SHAKESPEAR	h.	* NORTH * * WALES *
<i>B</i> 392.50 R.B	GULIEMUS	SHAKESPEAR	<i>392.50</i> h.Z	(Cond. N.W. 28)
393. R.	GULIEMUS	SHAKESPEAR	f.	NORTH WALES 1792
<i>B</i> 393.55 R.B	GULIEMUS	"	<i>393.55</i> f.Y	(Cond. N.W. 27) ¹⁷⁹⁹
394. R.	GUSTAVAS	ADOLPHUS	f.	BEL * ONA 1777
<i>B</i> 394.55 R.B	"	"	f.Z	BEL * ONA ^{355.55} 1771
395. R.	GUSTAVAS	VASA	f.	BRITANNI CUS 1771
<i>B</i> 395.55 L.A. ²	"	"	f.Z	" " 1771
396. L.	GUSTAVUS	ADOLPHUS	f.	BRITAIN RULES 1771
<i>B</i> 396.05 L.A. ²	"	"	f.Z	" " 1771
397. L.	GUSTAVUS	ADOLPHUS	f.	BRITAN NIA 1774
<i>A</i> <i>B</i> 398. L.D.	-H	-L	Arms U. NON. PROGUL. DIES.	1696
399. R.C	IOHN HOW ARD	F.R.S.	f.	UNITY AND PEACE
<i>A</i> 399.05 R.C	IOHN HOW ARD	F.R.S.	f.	UNITY AND PEACE ^{5.05} Sharp 171-53 cond 321-4/27
<i>B</i> 399.57 L.C	IOHN HOW ARD	F.R.S. HALFPENNY	f.Y	RULE BRITANNIA
<i>B</i> 400. R.D	IOHN KEMP	.	<u>400.</u> h.W.	NORTH WALES 17-96 Sharp 170-36 cond 157-22
401. R.	IOHN KEMP	.	f.	UNITY AND PEACE
<i>A</i> <i>B</i> 401.05 R.D	IOHN KEMP	.	<u>400.</u> f.	UNITY AND PEACE ^{5.05} Sharp 170-37 cond 229-163
402. R.	IOHN SON	PUGALIST	h.	* MUSIC CHARMS

403. R. JOHN SON PUGALIST h. * NORTH * * WALES *

S B 403.50 R.C. JOHNSON PUGALIST 403.50 h.W. * NORTH * * WALES * 403.50-2
Sharp 170-47 Cond 157-2

404. R. JOHN SON PUGALIST h. * * NORTH WALES * *

A 404.55 R.C. JOHN SON PUGALIST 403.50 f."D" BRITONS RULE . 1797

? 404.58 R.C. JOHN WILKINSON IRONMASTER h. * NORTH * WALES *
Sharp 170-50 Cond 158-36

405. R. LONG LIVE THE KING . f. BATER SEA 1776

? 405.55 R. LONG LIVE THE KING. W.B. (under) f. BATERSEA.
Sharp p169, #30 cond B.5 1776

406. R. LONG LIVE THE KING . f. BRITAN NIA 1772

B. 406.55 R.B. " (p 406.55) " x f.z. " " . 1772

407. R. LONG LIVE THE KING . f. BRITAN NIA RULES THE MAIN

S 407.55 R.B. LONG LIVE THE KING 407.55 f.z. () NIA () THE MAIN .
I.G. (under)

408. R. LONG LIVE THE KING . h. NORTH . WALES 17-61

AB 408.55 R.B. LONG LIVE THE KING 407.55 h.W. NORTH : WALES 32.55 17-61
(p 406.55) I.G. (under)

409. R. LOUIS THE SIXTEENTH f. BRITONS HAPPY ISLE

A 409.55 R.D. LOUIS THE / SIXTEENTH . f.z. BRITONS HAPPY ISLE.
409.55 60.55

410. R. LOUIS THE SIXTEENTH h. * MUSIC CHARMS

S 410.50 R.D. LOUIS THE SIXTEENTH . h.W. * MUSIC CHARMS (p 3 r)
409.55

411. R. LUD. XX . DEI . GRA . f. BRITTANNIA'S BARD . 1771

424. L. PAYABLE . AT . W.WILLIAMS. f. BRITANNIA RULE 1771

425. L. PAYABLE . AT . WM .

425.55L. PAYABLE . AT . WM . *
WM (in script under)

426. R. PRINCEPS WALLIAE .

h. DELECTAT RUS *

h. DELECTAT. RUS *
sharp 168 #9

h. DELECTAT * RUS *

S A 426.55 R.B. PRINCEPS WALLIAE .
426.55 (script I M under)

h.W. DELECTAT. * RUS *

2/3/45

427. R. PRINCEPS WALLIAE .

f. PAX . PLA . CID 1775

A 427.50 R.B. PRINCEPS WALLIAE .
426.55 (script I M under)

f. PAX . PLA . CID 1775

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B 427.75 *1/2*L.C. PRINCESS OF WALES.

U. MAY SLAVERY & OPPRESSION CEASE THROUHOUT
THE WORLD.

428. R. QUINTUS SEXTUS .

h. MUSIC * CHARMS . 1775

S A 428.50 R.B. QUINTUS . SEXTUS .

h.W. MUSIC * CHARMS. 32055 17-75

S A 429. L.D. ROMULUS

h.V. VIRTVS NUNQ DEFICIT ICXXX

430. L. SFORGIVS LLUDOVICUS XVI

- . IE . NE / VIS.QVA / REGRET/
17 . 93

431. L. SHAKESPEAR

f. HALFPENNY 179()

432. L. SHAKESPEAR

f. INCORPORATED BY ACT OF
PARLIAMENT

Photo 432.35 L.C. SHAKESPEAR .

- .T. PAYABLE AT WM MICHELLS

S 432.67 L.C . SHAKESPEAR .

f.Y. RULE BRITANNIA ()

B 432.78 L.C . SHAKESPEAR . (p 434.570)

f.Y. INCORPORATED BY ACT OF
PARLIAMENT 1792 290

433. L. SHAKES PEARE
433.55 L. SHAKESPEARE, *

f. RULE BRIT AN NIA . 1771
f. RULE BRITANNIA . 1771
Sharp 169 #17, Cond. 2.22

SAB 434. L.A. SHAKES PEARE (P 434.300)
B 434.30 L.A. " " (P 434.300) f. Y. " " " " . 434 1771

S 434.55 L.C. SHAKESPEARE
B 434.57 L.C. " (P 432.780)

h.W. * NORTH* *WALES* 403.50
f.Y. Sharp 171-52 Cond. 157-26 HALFPENNY 97.55 1790

A 435. R. S^R BEVOIS SOUTHAMTON 435

h. * NORTH* *WALES* 403.50
Sharp 170-40 Cond 157-30

435.05 R. " " " f. with scales, from Lutwyche's Birmingham token
435.07 R. " " " f. HALFPENNY Cond. 44-30 1796

A 436. R. "(hair tied with 2 bows) h. * NORTH* *WALES* Sharp 170-41 DVP p 220 Cond 44-31
Sharp 170-41 Cond 44-31 403.50

AB 437. R.C " (one bow & an end) h.W. * NORTH* *WALES* 437
dif. due 403.50 same letter penel.

SAB 438. R.C " (helmed) 435

h.W. * NORTH* *WALES* 437
Sharp 170-46 Cond 158-34

438.05 R.C " " f. HALFPENNY P 403.50 1796
Sharp 170-45

A 439. L. THOMAS SEYMOUR . 439

f. BRITONS HAPPY ISLE 60.55

AB 439.05 L.C " " f. V. " " " "

DAB 440. L. THOMAS SEYMOUR . 439

h. * MUSIC CHARMS 23

DAB 440.05 L.C " " h.W. " " " "

441. L. " (larger & older) h. * MUSIC CHARMS

S A 442. L.D. " " h.W. * SOUTH WALES* 4-1
B 442.05 L.D. " " h.W. " " WALES* 4-1

A 443. R.D. THOMAS SEYMOUR . 443¹¹ [Eng]

h. * * NORTH WALES * *
443.50 R. THOMAS SEYMOUR h. Sharp 170-39 Cond 157-25

A 443.55 R.D. THOMAS SEYMOUR 443

-T. PAYABLE AT W. MICHELLS HONOR THE KING

SAB 444. L.D. TVRCVPELLERIVS 50
1.K under

f.X. HISPANNIOLA

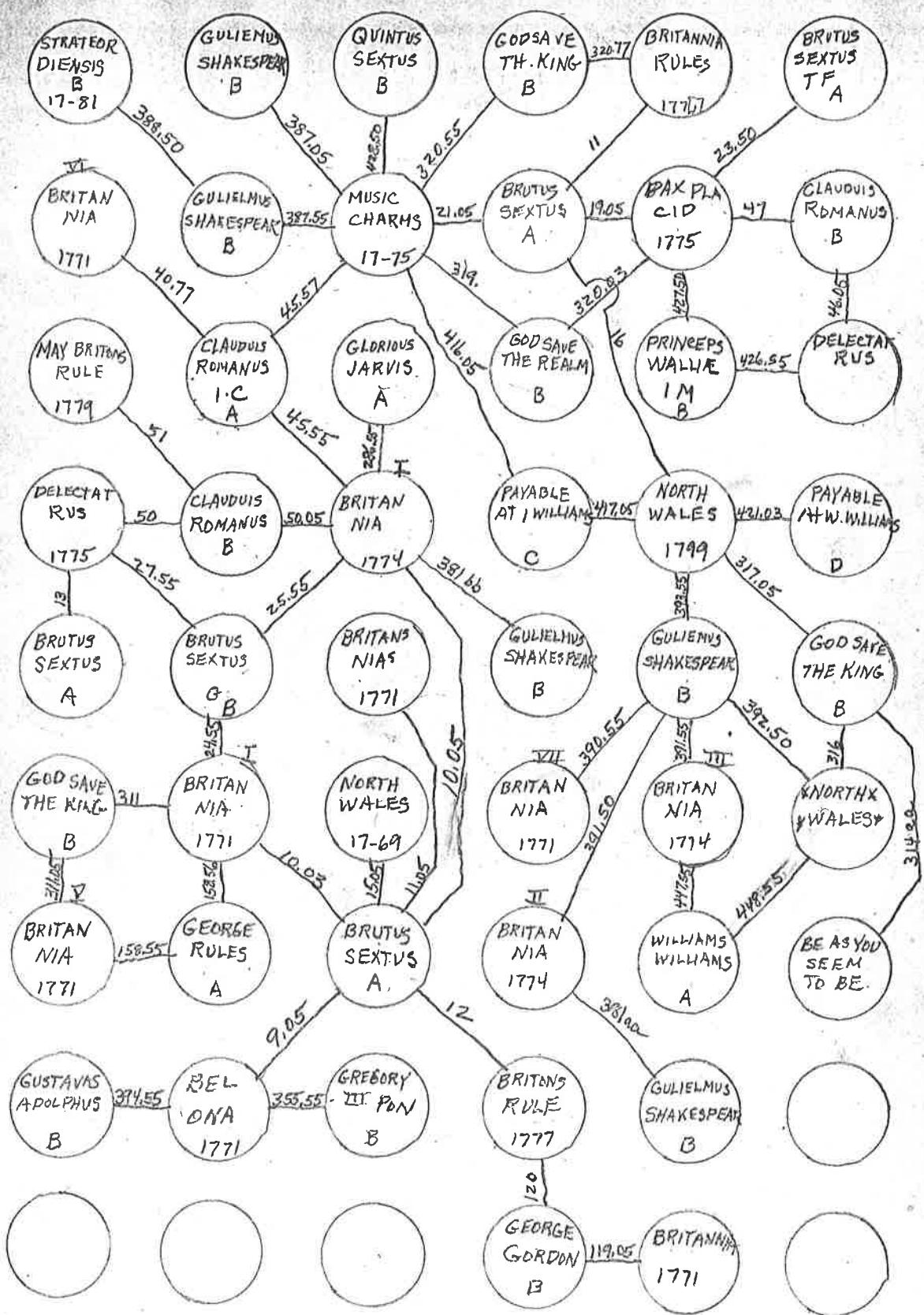
A	445. R. X	WILLIAM . PIT . P. M.	f. Y. RULE	BRI	TANNIA X	1797
B	445.02 R.C.	<u>445</u> . PIT , P. M.	f. Y	" "	" "	<u>1797</u>
P	445.05 R.	WILLIAM. PIT . P.M.	f.Y.	MACCLESFIELD	HALFPENNY.	1792
		<u>445</u>				
	446. L.	WILLIAM WILLIAMS	h.	HIBERNIA		17-66
	447. L.	WILLIAM S WILLIAMS	f.	BRITAN NIA		1744
B	447.55 L.A ²	WILLIAMS WILLIAMS	<u>447.55</u> f.Z.	BRITAN NIA.	<u>391.55</u>	1774
D	448. L.	WILLIAM S WILLIAMS	h.	* NORTH * * WALES *		
A	448.55 L.A	WILLIAMS WILLIAMS	<u>448.55</u> h.W	" NORTH " WALES "		
B	449. L.	(Bust only)	h.	(Harp only)		
	450. L.	(Different bust)	f.	(Female seated)		

B
 451
 480.50
 481.50
 491.50

FARTHINGS

451	L. DUKE OF YORK	f. FARTHING	Ex: 1756	(796) 197
452	R. ENONA ATKNE	Arms KETEC GATVC		1791
453	R. GEOGIS III BEX	h. BRITANNIA		1777 198
454	R. GEORGEV GORDON	Arms PEACE AND PLENTY		
455	L. GEORGE II REN	f. BRITANNIA		
456	L. GEORGE II RULES	f. BRITAN RULES		1779
457	L. GEORGE REIGNS .	f. BRITAN NIA		1777
458	L.	f. BRITON S RULE		1776
459	L. GEORGE RULE	f. FARTHING		1798
460	L. GEORGE . . RULES	f. BRITAIN RULES		1771
461	L. GEORGE . RULES .	f. BRITAN NIAS		ISLES
462	L. GEORGE . . RULES .	f. BRITAN . . NIA .		ISLES
463	L.	f. BRITA NIAS		ISLES
464	L. GEORGE . . RULES (dif)	f. BRITAN NIAS		ISLS
465	L.	f. FARTHING		1793
466	L.	f. MNITH INO		
467	R. GEORGE RULES .	f. BRITAN NIAS		ISLES
468	R.	f. BRITAN RULES		1771
469	R.	f. FARTHING		1793
470	R.	f. OLD	Ex: ENGLAND STILL	
471	R. GEORGE SUSSEX	f. FARTHING		1771
472	R. GEORGIVS . HI REX	f. BRITAN NIA		1774
473	L. GEOR . GIS III KEX	f. BRITANNIA		1778.
474	L. GEORGIES II REN	f. BRITANNIA		1771
475	L.	f.		1777
476	L.	F. BRITONS RULE		1776
477	L. GEORGIES II REX	f. FARTHING		1778
478	L. GEVRCV ATOETE	Stork,&c, ETA ENA NOA		
479	L. GLORIOUS DUNCAN	f. BRITAN NIA .		ISLES

480	L. GLORIOUS DUNCAN	f. BRITAN RULES	1771
p 480,50	L.A	G[under]	
481	L.	f. OLD ENGLAND STILL	
482	L. GLORIOUS H OWE	f. BRITAN NIA	1794
483	R. GLORIOUS PEL : LEW	f. BRITAN NIA	1771
484	R.	f. BRITONS RULE	1776
485	L. GORGUS . RUN .	f. BRIANIA	1771
486	L. GRAGORY II . PON .	f. BRITANNIA RULES	1777
487	L.	f. BRITAIN RULES	1771
487,55	L.A	f. BRITAIN RULES	1771
488	L. GREGOIVS III PAX	f. BRITANNIA	1777
489	L. GREGORY II PAX	f. BRITANNIA	1777
490	L. ISAAC NEWTON	f. BRITAN RULES	1797
491	R. LORD CAMDEN	f. PEACE AND TRADE	
,50	R.B.		



ONE SERIES OF OBSERVED INTERMATING OF DIES.
Letters A, B, C & D refers to prototypes of the obverse device as listed on page ____